CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates,

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,264—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS:
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	3rd Aug
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J.L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W.A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

* Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
[illegible]US	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
[illegible]CAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
[illegible]AZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SAL[OON accommodation by P. & O. at] Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TI[CKETS issued from any Railway] Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL RED[UCTIONS to Missionaries and] Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS w[ith COOK'S Tickets met and] assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Ve[nice], Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chie[f] Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASS[AGES engaged and Tickets] supplied from any par[t] of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europ[e], via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BA[GGAGE received, forwarded] and insured against the[ft and all risks.]

PACKAGES of every [description stored and ship]ped as cargo to all Ports [at Lowest Rates.]

CURRENT ACCOUN[TS opened and amounts] placed on DEPOSIT for F[IXED PERIODS or to be] available for HOME RE[MITTANCE.]

LOANS granted against approved security.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
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Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

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ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

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Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

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Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

KEATING'S POWDER
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KEATING'S POWDER
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KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AN SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS for Re. 1.

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HAIRE'S ANTI-MALARIAL FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic.

It has no injurious effect and so IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT,

ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

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What's the matter with your CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER. GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

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The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

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and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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KENT'S WELL-KNOWN LONDON MANUFACTURES.

KENT'S ECONOMICAL ICE BOX with glazed Earthenware Tank and Tub, 16" by 13", Rs. 50.

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KENT'S PORTABLE ICE CHEST, Box Shape with double lid. In four sizes, 22", 27", 33", and 45", Rs. 70 to Rs. 140.

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KENT'S COLONIAL VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR, Box Shape, single lid, 3 sizes, 20", Rs. 66; 26", Rs. 96; and 31", Rs. 120.

KENT'S MESS or CLUB CABINET REFRIGERATOR, fitted with Water Tank and lined with Patent Metal, standing on Castors. Height 51" by 24" by 20" Rs. 260.

TRAVELLER'S ICE BOXES, 11" to 17", Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 30.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1856).

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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
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URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
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CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
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GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

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PLAGUE OFFICERS' EXPERIENCES :—

"I am glad to inform you that really it is a charm in high and slow fever." "No sooner was the first dose given than the patient was found free from attack." "Hardly 4 or 5 cases required more than 6 doses." "Marvellous it is in lowering the high temperature." "It makes the body cool within half an hour restoring the patient to his ordinary mood of mind." PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

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THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

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	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY IS GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT.

APOLLO BUNDER.

BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Chesnire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I tolp two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprinciple Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

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Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

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ALEXANDER DUMAS.

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H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.................. „ 11,00 000
Uncalled Capital.............. „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 30.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.................£93 1-2 = —3-16
3 per cent. Rentes ....£101 1-4 = unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ....£108 1-2 = do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.......£63 5-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London ....27 1-2 = do.
„ New York ....closed.
Exchange on London at Paris .....25·19 1-2 = plus 1-2
Do. New York .... closed.
Discount Bank of England......4 per cent
Do. Short London Bills...3 5-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills...3 5-8 do.

Extra bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16 1.

The Bombay mails of 18th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 400 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 12-32 = plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

New York—closed.

Holidays in Liverpool until Monday.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 46 = —6d. May-June, Havre Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers.

Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 42 3-4. = —3d. May-June, Antwerp sellers.

Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-4. = —3d. July-August Hamburg, sellers.

Tone quiet.

Bank of England Returns for the week.

Total Bullion ....£36,100,000 Inc. £800,000
Public Deposits ...£8,500,000 Dec. £2,000,000
Other do. ...£39,800,000 Inc. £1,900,000
Other Securities ... £27,800,000 Dec. £900,000
Notes and Gold...... £24,300,000 Inc. £3,00,000

The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th May.

Cotton	6,674	bales.
Wheat	6,973	cwts.
Linseed	16,299	„
Rapeseed	15,306	„
Gingellyseed	2,812	„
Poppyseed	7,934	„
Groundnuts	417	„
Castorseed	11,119	„
Rice	8,902	„
Myrabollams	1,186	„

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	17,000
Sold on spec.	
„ for exportation	1,000
Forwarded to consumers	33,000
Actual exports	5,000
Weeks' imports	48,000
Total stock	759,000
Surats week's sales	200
„ forwarded to consumers	900
„ Weeks imports	4,000
„ Stock	26,000
Afloat American	30,000
„ Indian	19,000

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very tame throughout the week with both buying and selling quotations unaltered from day to day. Bills were offered for sale daily at one thirty-second below the quoted rates, but were refused. Yesterday, after the usual allotment of Council Bills, and the reduction by the Secretary of State of amount to be allotted next week to fifty lakhs, a fair amount of bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 month's sight, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 6 months' sight, together with, it was reported, some private wire at 1s. 3 15-16d. to help down the bills. In Bank paper the concessions that have been given are scarcely worth reporting, though it was stated that 1s. 3 31-32d. demand for the mail might be had in one quarter against ready bills at 1s. 4 5-32d. There has been a very good enquiry from houses and bazar at the usual one thirty-second above quoted rates, both for ready and near forward delivery and whenever obtainable either for T. T. or Demand, it has been eagerly snapped up.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bank T. T. June, July and August ...1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand .... do. ......1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits ....1s. 4 5-32d.
„ Francs 170
30 days' sight Hongkong 145 1-2
„ Shanghai 198 1-2
„ Japan......................147 1-2

	Rs.
English bar silver ready	74-10
Do. forward	74-2
English bar gold ready	24-1-6
Mint gold ready	23-10

MONEY.

The weekly cash balance of the Bank of Bombay made up to the 25th May, showed a decline of about twenty lakhs, chiefly due to withdrawals from other deposits, and at the meeting of the Directors on the 30th instant, the rate of interest was unaltered at 7 per cent. per annum. The balance of the Bank of Bengal, as wired from Calcutta on the 30th instant, was thirty one lakhs up, and the rate of interest was also unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum. The Local Exchange Banks are taking short deposits at 5 per cent. per annum for one month and 4 1-2 for two months, and the Presidency Bank is giving only 4 1-2 per cent. for one month. As our export season will now speedily draw to a close we may shortly anticipate greater ease in the money market.

BULLION.

A moderate amount has been done during the week in silver but we have heard of no transactions in gold.

BULLION AFLOAT FOR BOMBAY.

Date of sailing.	Date of arrival.	Amount.
10th May.	31st May.	£1,30,000 silver.
17th May.	7th June.	£1,70,000 silver.
24th May.	14th June.	£50,000 silver.

COUNCIL BILLS EN ROUTE FOR BOMBAY.

Date of Mail from London.	Date of arrival.	Amount.
17th May.	31st May.	Rs. 26,00,000.
24th May.	7th June.	„ 21,50,000.
31st May.	14th June.	„ 17,90,000.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market is quiet with very few fluctuations and a limited business passing. For the whole week the market ruled between 94-15 and 95-2 for the early settlement. In the beginning budlees were made at 4 annas difference, but owing to the continued easiness in the Money Market, they were later on made at a difference of 2 annas. To-day being the Settlement day, the market opened at 95-1 for cash and 95-3 for next account and the settlement passed off quietly at or about 94-15 to 95-15. As was expected the banks have budleed and have advanced loans on Paper which has enabled the Bazaar to finance the surplus amounting to about 60 lacs. Presidency Banks have kept their rate of interest unchanged but the local banks are willing to advance loans on Paper and like securities at lower rates. Small clean pieces have changed hands at 4 annas higher than the rate for large amounts. Municipal and Port Trust Bonds are steady at previous quotations.

SHARE MARKET.

Share Market is lifeless and the business is very limited. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,257 1-2. Press shares are steady and a few transactions are reported in mofussils at 415 and Indians at 152 1-2. Tapti Valley shares have declined to 440, while Prantej are quiet at 650. In miscellaneous companies Badham's are quiet at 158, Kemps' at 359, Port Canning's at 460, and Marck's at 140. Upon Rs. 40 dividend being declared on Treacher's these shares have dropped to 890 cum dividend. In Mill shares David's have improved to 225, Petit's to 1,700, and Kohinoor's to 250. Southern Maharata shares have changed hands at 210, while remaining companies are more or less unchanged at previous quotations.

METALS.

In Copper and Yellow Metal there is no fresh business worth reporting. The dealers are selling at fully a pound below home equivalents and the rivalry continues between the wholesale house selling retail in the bazaar and the retail dealers. In Iron the advance in prices at home checks fresh business, but the offtake here in the market is very satisfactory, particularly of galvanized corrugated sheets. Other descriptions also keep steady.

PIECE GOODS.

Market quiet with but little doing for forward goods. During the week deliveries have been poor, but this is chiefly owing to the holidays, as offices have been practically closed for three days.

FREIGHT.

The market has been quiet throughout the week and the actual volume of business reported has been on a small scale. Some relets were placed at 14s. for Dunkirk, May, and at 13s. 6d. for Antwerp in ready steamer, also at 14s for Hamburg, June. Business was reported at 13s. 9d. for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre, June, and later on at 13s. 6d. for seeds and 14s. 6d poppy for Dunkirk, June. Also at 13s. 6d. Havre and Dunkirk, July, and poppy at 14s. for Dunkirk, July. The fixtures reported are as follows: The steamer "Loch Tay" with 3,000 tons for Antwerp, early June, at 13s. 6d. The steamer "Ville de Majunga" for Havre and Dunkirk at 13s. 3d. early July. The steamer "Gorgestan" has been rechartered by native speculators at 15s. for Amsterdam ready loading.

COTTON.

With the settlement of the May Bhownugger Suttas on the 25th instant, the interest in this market collapsed and we have had a dull week, with the usual daily inquiry from the local Mills and a few purchases by shippers in completion of May shipments. Any enquiry at current prices has been eagerly met by dealers, who, however, decline to reduce rates for all the better qualities of cotton they have in stock. In the early part of the week there was some advance in the prices of futures from New York, which has since been lost, and the advices from the governing markets have again been very disappointing. There is apparently no demand from Europe for Surats, and the immediate future seems to depend entirely on our local requirements, as with the end of May our shipping season practically closes, and any fresh business that may be put through will not be of sufficient volume to influence prices.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	
Bengals	...	138	1'9	Ready
Bilati Churka	...	145	153	„
Khandesh	...	118	..	„
Khangaum good staple	..	163	..	„
Broach M G	...	..	198	„
Bhownaggar	...	177	192	„
Western	192	...	...	„
Saw-ginned Dharwar	191	...	...	„
New Crop.				
Bengals	...	158	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach M. G.	197	...	..	25th Mar. 1902

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

This has been a very busy week with export houses, and fairly large purchases have been made daily, chiefly of ready Linseed, Rapeseed and Poppyseed, to complete May shipments. Order from Europe for forward business have been very scarce, and markets there show some decline in prices. Notwithstanding the ready purchases mentioned above, the tone of the markets here has been quiet and prices are practically unchanged from our last week's quotations. Wheat has remained steady throughout the week, with a fair local enquiry, and but little demand for shipment.

We quote:—
Linseed, Rs. 9-9 to 9-10.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6 4 to 6-6.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-4 to 7-6,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 7-14 to 8-0.
Poppyseed, Rs. 8-3.
Castorseed, Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 32-12.
Wheat, Rs. 4-10-6.

The following is the week's arrivals of Cotton Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	53,500	Bales.
Wheat	88,562	cwts.
Linseed	117,277	„
Rapeseed	133,520	„
Gingellyseed	16,843	„
Poppyseed	47,763	„
Groundnuts	809	„
Castorseed	38,676	„
Rice	147,140	„
Myrabollams	10,244	„

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £36,100,000; Increase, £800,000; Public Deposits, £8,500,000; Decrease, £2,000,000; Other Deposits, £39,800,000; Increase, £1,900,000; Other Securities, £27,800,000; Decrease, £900,000; Notes and Gold, £24,300,000; Increase, £800,000. The Banks Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Gordon, left for Colombo Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with English mail and the following passengers:—

Symons Mr and Mrs H S
Gerrard Mr and Mrs W M
Sisson Mr A
Herzog Mr and Mrs P
Robertson Mr and Mrs C
Kelman Mr J
Baumbach Mr R
Marsland Mr J J
Emanuel Mr and Mrs R
Spencer Mr G R
Vincent Col H A
Robertson Col and Mrs D
Craig Mr C W
Read Mr J
Bell Major C T
Yeo Mr Edwin
Higgins, Mr E
Snow Col T D O
Burn, Lieut G
Scott Mr R A
Davey Mr G
Ethelis Mr
Paine, Miss
Hand, Mr and Mrs
Fry Mr G E
Lamb Mr and Mrs R A
Kellie Col R H
Koebel Miss Luise
Thomson Mr and Mrs H I P and 2 daughters
Hart Mr and Mrs E H
Wilson Capt and Mrs C E
Jameson, Mr A S
Parsons Mr F C
Radcliffe Mrs
Coathupe Mr B
Delamain Major F S
Currie Mr and Mrs and child
Currie Miss
Cowell Mr J L
Rix Miss Anna
Wilmot Major H E
Burn Mr J G
Parker Mr and Mrs E W
Wellman Mr E
Formby Mr R W
Woodburn, Mr A
Humphry Mr J
Day Lieut Col J G
Hart Mr EG
Tennon Mr and Mrs W
Lund Mr G F
Humfrey Mr and Mrs R
Orr Lieut S A M
Booker Mr A A
Pearson Mr and Mrs J
Pell Miss
Wright Mr Quinton
Ventris Brig-Genl
Beaumont, Capt H R
Parkinson, Mr W
Barron Mr C A
Cowie Lieut H Mc C
Hawks, Mrs
Thomas Mr W
Brown Capt S S
Sutherland Mr W
Gwendolin Sister
Hunt Miss
Kinkard Mr C A
Baker Col R U M S
Lomas Mr and Mrs J G
Trevithick Mr R
Temple Cole Major and Mrs and child
Colvin Hon W M
Alston Mr and Mrs C Ross
Walker Mr G
Thomson Mr W H
Ellis Mr S
Fraser Maj J W
Patterson Lieut S B A
Bootes Mr G M
Wyndham Mr P
Emmett Mrs and child
Cable Mrs
Mure Capt Lockhart
Mure Mrs Lockhart
Scott Miss
Mawson Mr O
Heming Comdr T H
Mitter Babu L
Morevia Lieut and Mrs O M
Bennett Mr T J
Proctor Mr H E E
Chandler Capt W
Blanchard Mrs
Williamson Mr J
Foulmin Mr P F N
Poolay Mr C A
Hyde Mr R B
Jacob Capt H F
Cawood Maj G C
Walker Mr
Prendergast Mr J
Lakeman Mr J H
Rennell Mr E M
Crawford Mr G
Wheldon Mr J W
Boundy Mr M L
Highet Mr and Mrs R S
Dias Mr D
Crofton Miss M K
Blanchard Mrs
Mecharidi Mr M C
Milner Capt A E
Carroll Mr A L
Bryan Mrs J M
Richards Mr T
Maclean Mrs A W D
Geddes Mr C T
White Mr W H
Macintosh Mr and Mrs W
Mathews Rev G B
Taraporvala Mr V D B
Gaye Mr W
Watt Mr W
Butler Mr
Bulter Miss
Hunt Dr E L
Hunt Mrs
Whitelaw Mr J
Cox Maj W C
Campbell Mr J A
Beazcley Mr A
Cartwright Lieut H
Tyler Mrs N W and child
Blair Mr
Irwin Miss
Coury Mr
Pugh Mr

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Persia, to Aden, on 8th June, 1901, connecting with s s Himalaya, for Marseilles and London.

Col and Mrs L J Fisott, Capt C Mc I Ritchie, Mr D O Witt, Mr E Bollam, Mr H D Taylor, Mr F W Cresswell. Mr H G S Saoory, and Mr and Mrs Stephens.

Per s s Oriental, to Marseilles and London, on 15th June, 1901

Capt L A Smith, Mr S H Croxford, Mr Dyson, Lieut A G Thomson, Mr J Heinig, Mr T W Armstrong, Mr J A Kipling, Mr H Dillon, Vety-Maj Gunn, Mr A Bosworth-Smith, and Mr W F G Bourne.

Per s s Egypt, to Aden, on 22nd June, 1901, connecting with s s China for Marseilles and London.

Mr A A McHarg, and Lieut-Col W H Stuart

Per s s Persia, to Marseilles and London, on 29th June, 1901.

Mr W Street, Capt J H Pollard, Mr and Mrs Roberts and 4 children, Miss L Cousins, Mr G B Warren, Lieut H Wood, Mr B H Bird, Mr John Young, Mr D C Pandole. Mrs Pandole and child, Lieut-Col and Mrs H Lysons Lieut Col McNeece, Mr and Mrs J G Bell, Mr K Neave Mr and Mrs W C Macpherson and infant, & Mr B Foley

Per ss Plassy to Aden, on 6th July, 1901, connecting with ss Arcadia for Marseilles and London.

Mr W Crawley, and Mr A Pedler

BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

THE balance sheet of the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited and the Director's Report for last year have now been issued. The Company commenced business in the latter end of 1896 and has made steady progress; its net premia income for last year amounting to more than eleven and a half lakhs of rupees. The losses paid and outstanding for same period being Rs. 5,74,055. The board recommend carrying Rs. 4,47,459 being the balance of the revenue account, forward until such time as the risks in respect of which the premium income was earned have all run off. The success that has attended the working of the numerous Insurance Companies started in China under British Jurisdiction points to the fact that this class of business can be profitably carried on in the east. The fact that the profit earned on Insurance business in the case of a local company, remains in India, whereas in the case of the English and foreign companies, it is remitted out of the country, should cause us to welcome the successful operations of this local institution. The policy adopted by the Board certainly tends to strengthen the resources and credit of the Company. The non-receipt of a dividend may be a disappointment to some individual shareholder especially in bad times, but the practice of a little self-denial now may enable the company to take its place ere long in line with its more powerful and older competitors.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. IMPERATOR,

THE following is the list of passengers, for Trieste Venice, per Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperator, Captain C. Androvich, sailing from Victoria Dock No. 8, to-day. Medical examination at the dock No. 8 at 8·30 a.m. sharp:—

Mr A Bodmer
Mr and Mrs W H Wilkinson and infant
Mr B Alexander
Mr G J Rallings
Mr J M Dalal
Mr Framroz Phiroz
Mr Mistry
Mrs Cutbush
Mr Scott
Mr Hitchison
Mr H Harcourt
Mr Harcourt
Capt Look
Mr and Mrs E W Fretchley and 2 children
Capt A H Cunningham
Mr Max Kriebel
Mr H Williamson
Mr W Hass
Mr C R Hawes
Mrs Agarwalla and 2 children
Mrs Roy and daughter
Capt Werther
Mrs Emilio Drugyennics
Mr R Dill
Mr and Mrs Dannefoerd

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 11-39m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-30m., 5-23a. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 5-10 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 30 m.. High water 11-39m., 11-13a., Low water, 4-30m., 5-23a.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.—We are requested to state that the Parade Service at this Church is held at 7 o clock every Sunday morning.

THE PHYSICIAN'S POCKET-BOOK.—Messrs. Phillip's and Company, Limited, have issued a small pocket-book which physicians may find useful. Its contents include notes on new remedies, a description of Novelties for Physicians, instructions for urinary testing, a posological table, a list of poisons and their antidotes, the metric system of weights and measures, as well as postal and other information.

USING FALSE WEIGHTS.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Davsing Khemraj, a Hindu shopkeeper, was charged with being in possession of false weights and measures for fraudulent use. On receiving certain information the Police searched the shop of the accused and the weights were found. The charge being proved accused was fined Rs. 10.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A DOG CART.—Mr P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Jamshedji Hospital, on the body of Valimahomed Imambux, a Mahomedan weaver, aged 45. About four days ago the deceased left his home at Madanpoora to go to work. While attempting to cross the road at Bhendy Bazaar, he was knocked down and run over by a dog-cart, driven by Kasam Mahomed Mitha, a Mahomedan copper-merchant. The deceased was removed to the Jamshedji Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. The jury found that the death of the deceased was due to his being knocked down and run over by the dog-cart.

RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The 16th annual entertainment given by the Ripon Music Club took place at the Novelty Theatre on Thursday night before an appreciative audience, which included many Parsee ladies. The first part of the programme consisted of high class Indian music, which was very creditably rendered. The songs, especially of the Oostad and Messrs. Jassawalla, Mistry, Chubb and Watcha were highly applauded. The members of the Club afterwards performed a social play "Bhoolo Padelo Bhimbhai" by Mr. Bomonji Kabraji, which well maintained the interest of the audience. The parts of the heroine and her husband were capitally sustained by Messrs. Mistry and Mody and the liquor song of Kavla elicited very great applause.

CYCLISTS AND BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—Before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Messrs. A. Smith, G. Green and Lovejoy, cyclists, appeared to answer a charge of failing to give notice to the Municipal Commissioner of the possession of cycles as provided by the provisions of section 188 of the Municipal Act. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Crawford said that according to the Municipal Act, it was incumbent on all the cyclists to give information to the Municipal Commissioner of the possession of bicycles. The defendants had failed to comply with the provisions of the Act, and they should be dealt with under the Act. The magistrate mulcted each of the defendants in a fine of Rs. 5.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Diogosuarez ?! !St. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion, Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 4th and 5th June, respectively.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Sinda will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Wednesday the 5th June 1901.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 1 p.m on Monday the 3rd June 1901, Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will be also despatched.—Mails for Japan per extra s. s. Gairloch will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-day.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING ABKARI INSPECTORS.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Beramji Pestonji Mehta, a salesman in the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Company, appeared to answer a charge of assaulting Mr. Bomanji A. Mehta and Mr. Mac Lauchlan, Abkari Inspectors in the execution of their duties. Mr. Craigie, Solicitor, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Bomanji Ardeshir, Abkari Inspector, in his evidence said that he received information to the effect that Messrs. Lyon and Company were selling beer without a license at their godown near Colaba. He thereupon sent two men on the 7th instant to buy a barrel of beer from the accused, who was a salesman in the service of the Company. The witness together with Mr. MacLauchlan, another officer in the Abkari department, stood at the time some distance away from the godown. He saw a barrel of beer being taken out of the godown. The witness immediately went up to the godown, and asked a police sepoy, who was with the witness, to take the barrel in his charge, and to take down the names of coolies who were loading it in a cart. The accused asked the coolies not to give their names. Accused, who knew the witness, was told by the latter that he was an Abkari Inspector, and that the accused should not obstruct him in doing his duty. Witness further told him that as he had sold the barrel of beer without a license, he should consider himself under arrest, and that the godown would be searched. The accused then tried to lock up the godown. The witness, and Mr. MacLauchlan, thereupon went into the godown, when the accused ordered his coolies to put them out. Witness warned the coolies that as he was a Government servant they should not lay hands upon him. Accused then three times tried to put the witness and Mr. MacLauchlan out of the godown. Seeing that he did not succeed in his object accused put on his turban and walked away. Witness ordered the policeman to stop him. Accused threatened to kill the sepoy if the latter touched his person. The sepoy was a little frightened. The witness then tried to seize the accused, when the latter gave him two blows on his chest. Mr. MacLauchlan also attempted to take hold of the accused, when the latter struck him a blow and knocked off his hat. Subsequently Police Inspector Sullivan came up to the spot, and accused was then arrested. The godown was afterwards searched.

Cross examined by Mr. Craigie, the witness said that he had been under the impression that Messrs. Lyon and Company were selling beer without a license. It was an offence to sell beer wholesale without a license. But if the same was sold in original casks as imported from Europe, it did not constitute an offence, Messrs. Lyon and Company were not selling beer in the original casks. Witness did not know that the Company had been selling beer for the last 30 or 40 years. He did not make any inqueries as to the standing and respectibility of the firm He did not produce any document before the accused showing his right to arrest the latter.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

ESPLANADE BAND STAND FUND.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of further amounts as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Friend	20	0
F. F. Gordon	5	0
W. B. Crowder	5	0
H. W.	2	8
B. T.	1	0
N. M.	1	0
B. Holyoak	2	0
Framjee H. B. Sethna	7	0
Bai Bachoobai Sethna	5	0
N. M. Patel	10	0
Cherub	1	0
Damoc Knarf	2	0
Haver Ruob	1	0
Dumas Suder	2	0
Jungli	1	0
Collected by Miss Shrewsbury	17	8
Collected by Miss G. Shrewsbury	20	8
F. A. Thomas	5	0
E. U. S. Hach	5	0

Yours, &c.,
A. F. SOUNDY.
Hon. Treasurer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	4	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	7	6	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	2	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	5	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	6	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	17	24	149
Total plague deaths to date	96,049	81,251	
Same date last year	21	23	163

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

THE AGRICULTURISTS OF GUZERAT AND MR. T. J. BENNETT.

A DEPUTATION of the Agriculturits of Guzerat waited yesterday noon upon Mr. Bennett at the *Times of India* offices for the purpose of presenting him with an address on his retirement from India. About thirty representatives from Broach, Surat, Kaira and Ahmedabad districts came to Bombay specially for the occasion. Some of the leading native citizens also joined the deputation, among them being Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Messrs. J. A. Wadia, S. B. Bharucha, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, Khan Bahadoor D. R. Chichgur, Mr. R. P. Karkaria, Shums-ul-Ulma J. J. Mody, Messrs. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Chunilal H. Setalwad, Tulsidas J. Desai, J. Baptista, Abdul Karim Noormahomed Suleman, Narondas Rajaram, Burjorjee F. Dastur and several others. Mr. D. Lindsay was also present.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, said: Mr. Bennett,—I have much pleasure in introducing the deputation of representative men from Guzerat as I have been asked to do. This is not the occasion for referring to general politics. There may be a little difference here or there as to the general policy of the *Times of India*, but with that we have nothing to do now. On one point, however, there is a general agreement of opinion and it is that the *Times of India* under you has rendered valuable services all throughout the famine and also with regard to the land assessments of this Presidency. It is to express their gratitude for these services that the deputation approaches you.

Mr. Adarjee Muncherjee Dalal (of Broach) then read an address and presented Mr. Bennett with the address in a silver casket which bore a suitable inscription.

Mr. Bennett in his reply thanked Sir Jamsetjee for having specially come that morning from Matheran to Bombay for introducing the deputation, and then addressing the assembly said:—I have listened with so little pleasure and interest to the address which you have just read to me. Except in those passages in which you have much overrated the service I have been able to render your community, there is nothing in it to which exception can be taken from any quarter. You have spoken of the necessity of diffusing accurate knowledge concerning the condition of the agricultural population; you have affirmed the importance of a good understanding between the governors and the governed, so that there may be no misunderstanding on either side. If this is the prevalent view amongst the agriculturists of Guzerat, and of those who help in the formation and guidance of their opinion, it does credit to those whom you represent, and while this view prevails we may reasonably hope that the claims of the cultivators on the one hand, and of the State on the other, will always be equitably met. So far as I am personally concerned, I think you have over-estimated any services that I have rendered. We had heard early in the monsoon last year that in some districts certain grave irregularities in the collection of the revenue were being practised, and that subordinate officers were oppressing the people in a way which would be certain to call down upon them the severe displeasure of Government if the allegations were proved. It came in the ordinary course of journalistic duty for us to take steps to ascertain by inquiry if these allegations were sufficiently well supported to warrant us in bringing them to the notice of Government and the public. I had been long enough in India to know that all manifestations of agrarian discontent are not equally real, and that some of them elsewhere have been encouraged not so much in order to help the ryot as to embarass the Government. I need hardly say the ryot has gained a good deal less than nothing from that kind of intervention. But I had not gone far in this particular case before it became clear that very real grievances existed in some of the Guzerat districts—grievances which I am certain Government would not tolerate as soon as their existence was demonstrated. I am not sure that the word agitation should be applied in this case; but if it may be, I was satisfied from a very early stage in my enquiries that it was a genuine agitation, with real grievances for its foundation, and an honest redress of them for its purpose. You have been good enough to thank me for the part that I have taken in bringing your wants and wrongs to notice. My share in the work, however, has been mainly preliminary, and your thanks are really due in two other directions. First you have to thank that excellent citizen and true patriot, the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Parakh—to whom, by the way, I am confident the Guzerat Municipalities will not in the pending election to the Legislative Council be ungrateful after all the service he has rendered to the Province. He has toiled for you day after day and night after night, with the hope of no other reward than the consciousness of having helped the poor in their distress. He has worked for you, too, with the ripe wisdom and the sound judgment that years bring with them, while the moderation and care with which he stated his case made him, it may well be believed, a valuable co-operator with the officer whom Government chose for the inquiry. Your thanks are due to him therefore in a very eminent degree. But they must not stop here, and I think your gratitude would be very unjustly distributed if, while recognizing the service that the press has done in giving voice to your grievances, you failed to recognise the readiness which Lord Northcote's Government has shown in listening to them. No sooner had a "prima facie" cause for inquiry been made out than Government deputed one of their most capable officers to investigate the whole question—an officer well acquainted with the language and people of Guzerat and with its complex revenue problems. I have heard but one opinion as to the manner in which Mr. Maconochie has conducted his inquiry, and without anticipating the conclusions contained in his report, I may safely say that in ordering this inquiry the Government of Bombay showed a desire to remove all causes of complaint which deserves to be gratefully recognized throughout the Province of Guzerat. And so you may look back upon all that has happened, not only as a vindication of the right of the cultivators, as citizens of a free Empire, to give full expression to their grievances, but as a proof that you have to deal with a Government that will not knowingly allow oppression and irregularity on the part of its servants, and is willing to hear all complaints that are brought before it honestly and in good faith. And now, gentlemen, though, as I have said, you have greatly over-estimated the value of the help we have been able to give you, I will not conceal from you that I am much gratified at receiving this expression of your thanks to me. An address like this, which he speaks the goodwill towards me of so many of the poor of this land, is a "God-speed" which no one who had the pleasure of receiving it could help valuing all his days. I could wish for no more gratifying "souvenir" of the work I have done in India during the last seventeen years. I cordially reciprocate the good-wishes which you have conveyed to me, and in bidding you good-bye, and thanking you for this handsome expression of your kind feelings towards me. let me express the wish that the troubles of your beautiful Province may be soon over, and that Guzerat will be once more the prosperous and fruitful Garden of India that it was before these days of suffering came upon it.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT AT RAWALPINDI.

In her lecture on the 22nd at Rawalpindi on "The Education that India Needs," Mrs. Besant said that this forms an all-important part of national growth. We read in the Mahabharata that Arjuna and the princes were taught all manly exercises. We see that science and religion played also a great part in their daily studies, so that they were trained in the ancient fourfold method which comprised exercise for the body, which helps to strength; nurture of the emotions, which are the basis of every virtue and vice, which hold together the nation the family, the disintegrating force being hatred; culture with the emotions of the intellect, which when trained alone, makes man a danger to the State, for the nature of mental growth and greatness is selfishness. Then religious teaching must be imparted to the young. Turning to the leading nation of the West, Mrs. Besant drew attention to their fourfold education, in practice though not in name. The boys in the English public schools begin every day with a reading from the Christian Scriptures. Then they are forced to play and exercise their body as well as work at their studies, so that a strong and healthy body is built up, able to take its part in the work of the world.

It is only by the development and careful nourishing of every part of a man's nature that a strong nation can be builded up. The education we find in this country is of two types. The first, trained by the Pundit, grows up intellectually strong, some as a glory of their nation as scholars and metaphysicians, but having no hold on public life because they do not share or understand it. They are thus as a class apart. On the other hand is the Western educated citizen of the Government schools. His religious education is deficient and his moral training is, therefore, feeble. It is part of the charter of India's liberty that the Government shall not interfere in her religion, and the youth of India goes either to these schools or to those of the missionaries. It is not right to send boys when impressions are so easily received by the plastic brains to places where their faith is discredited and untaught. Would you rob them of the priceless heritage of their own religion? The remedy lies in your own hands. I look to see builded up in India school after school, and college after college the pattern of that Central Hindu College which is founded in Benares. There we have the ancient teaching combined with some of Western science. The best of Western teaching is taken and builded into the Aryan type. Do not change to the Western type and become fifth-rate Westerners, but take the best of Western teachings builded into your own nature and be first rate Aryans.

"To become this, it is necessary to build up the national character and to train the young along these ancient lines. To make India a nation fit to take her place among the nations of a world empire, each man must make his efforts to better the State. To do this a public spirit must be fostered. Each man must take upon himself the righting of abuses, working for the whole. What is the use of outcasting from your societies men who commit but the trivial offence of foreign travel? You do not use your power against those convicted of treachery, of bribery, of drunkenness and of deeper crimes. How should India prosper as a nation when such things pass without public and private condemnation? The English as a nation are strong only from their hatred of falsehood and the love of their country which binds them together. In their churches striking evidence of the welding of religion with patriotism is seen. On the walls are tablets bearing the names of those who, often in their early manhood, gave up their lives in the service of Queen and country. There in the sacred buildings where the sons of the country worship are they honoured, I pray that India may find within herself men to help her at her need—men who will enable her to stand once more in the place she used to hold in ancient times.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. In dispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE BEGUM OF OUDH'S WILL.

AN important appeal has been disposed of in the above case involving considerable value. The Chief Justice in his judgment said:—

This is an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Sale, dated the second of July last, under which he granted probate to the Administrator-General of Bengal of the Will of the widow of the late King of Oudh, dated the 30th of June 1893. The lady was generally known as Khas Mehal. She died on the 31st of March 1894, and on the 14th of May 1894, an application was made by the Administrator-General of Bengal, who was appointed executor of the Will for probate.

The grant of probate was resisted by Prince Kuratulain Mirza, and Nawab Dilbund Begum, who are the son and daughter, respectively, of the testator's late son, Prince Hamid Ali Mirza Wali Ahmed Bahadur, and who have been found in these proceedings to be amongst the testatrix's heirs. Probate was resisted on the ground that the testatrix had not sufficient mental capacity at the date of the execution of the Will to understand what she was doing, and the objectors further say that, if she did execute the document, she was induced to do so by the undue influence of one Nawab Peara Saheb, who was a somewhat distant relative of the testatrix and who, no doubt, had been living as one of her household in her house and looking after her business affairs for many years. Under the Will, which is challenged though, no doubt, the testatrix confirmed a "sanamahal" his favour, and gave him the control of a sum of Rs. 10,000 for religious ceremonies and sending her remains to karbela, and other purposes, and also gave him the control of the income of a further sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of having the koran read over her remains, and other objects.

Nawab Peara Sahib took no interest.

In dealing with the question of undue influence this is not an unimportant feature. Although, apparently, the execution of the Will was originally challenged by the objectors, it was admitted, when the case was in the Court below, that the testatrix had actually executed it; and the only questions, therefore, which remain for our consideration are, whether she was of sufficient mental capacity at the date of the execution of the Will to understand, and whether or not she did thoroughly understand what she was doing, and whether she was induced by the undue influence of Piara Saheb, to execute it.

Upon this part of the case, the evidence of Mr. Rutter, as also that of Mr. Jehandar Mirza, appears to me to be conclusive. It is perfectly true that the instructions for the Will were conveyed to Mr. Rutter, who, I may say, in passing, is a gentleman of great experience and undoubted respectability, no imputation whatever having been made against him in this matter, by Peara Saheb, and also by one Aga Hossein who is now dead, and were not conveyed direct by the testatrix herself to Mr. Rutter; but there is nothing so very exceptional, or suspicious in this, seeing the method in which "pardanashin" ladies, from the exigencies of their position, are compelled to transact their business affairs in this country. In pursuance of those instruction, Mr. Rutter prepared a draft Will, which was sent to the lady for her approval and returned to him approved with a letter, which is undoubtedly signed by the lady herself, appointing the 13th of June for its execution.

Much has been said by the Appellant as to the mental and intellectual capacity of the testatrix, but there cannot, I think, be any reasonable doubt that she was a woman of somewhat exceptional capacity and accomplishments, and quite apart from the evidence of Mr. Rutter and Mr. Jehandar Mirza upon this point, the evidence of Mirza Muhammad Jelal, at p. 63 of the paperbook, in connection with Exhibit B which is a letter of the 15th of February 1894, many months after the date of the Will, as also the evidence of the objector himself Prince Kuratulain, at p. 73 of the paper-book, is absolutely inconsistent with the disciption of her physical and mental condition which is set out in para 16 of the affidavit to which I have referred.

Much is made of paragraph 3 of the Will as to the objectors not being her heirs, and we are invited to infer from that, that this was put in at the instigation of Peara Saheb, and that he had some deep, but somewhat undefined motive, for its insertion. There is really no evidence to show that Peara Saheb inspired this paragraph or that he could have had any reasonable motive for so doing, but there is evidence to show that the old lady, for I ought to have mentioned that she was an old lady of nearly 80 years of age, was angry with the objector Prince Kuratulain Mirza and especially so by reasons of the memorial of the 20th February 1893 the practical object of which was to take away from her the management of her own property and affairs. It is much more probable that it was owing to some feeling of resentment entertained by her against the objectors on this account that paragraph 3 was inserted than that it was instigated by Peara Saheb.

No doubt the evidence shows and I have very little doubt that it was the fact that Peara Saheb was the object of the lady's affection, that she had great confidence in him, that he had for years assisted her in managing her affairs, and that she relied upon his advice and the assistance which he gave her. But there is absolutely no evidence to show, in relation to this particular Will that, either by any fraud or coercion on the part of Peara Saheb, the lady was induced to execute it, or that there was any action or importunity on his part such as would have the effect of destroying her free agency in the matter. In this connection, I may remark, that his personal interest under the will is a remote one, and that he would take no personal benefit whatever, if he properly discharged the obligations which were imposed upon him. To my mind the case of undue influence absolutely fails.

LETTER FROM EX-GENERAL TUNG FU-HSIANG TO EX-GENERALISSIMO YUNG LU.

WE translate from the Tientsin "Jehjehsinwen" the following letter from Tung Fu-hsiang to the Grand Secretary Yung Lu which shows more than anything else that certain very guilty officials have been comparatively lightly let off, whilst other officials innocent of causing anti-foreign riots last summer have been set down for the heaviest penalties in the demands of the Foreign Powers. This is known by the Chinese to be the result of Li Hungchang's pleadings with certain Foreign officials, in consequence of which there is a murmur of much discontent amongst the masses wherever the news of this injustice reaches them. This has already been reported in these columns from reliable sources in Hunan, Chekiang and Kiangsi. Some of our native correspondents have even prophesied that unless justice is done there will surely be more outbreaks throughout the country this year.

Your Excellency:—Considering the enormous crimes I have committed, it is fortunate for me indeed that my punishment has been confined to the loss of my rank and office only. Your letter of sympathy has reached me and I find a great deal of confort in it. Nevertheless I am far from being satisfied with the treatment I received from the Government, and as I have no one to complain to in order to get my grievances redressed, I cannot do otherwise than cry bitterly towards heaven.

Since I was appointed to the Generalship and served under you, I have not dared to do anything except by your order or with your consent. In 1898 when you were about to carry out an "unusual affair," I did everything in strict obedience to your instructions. In responce to your telegram, I started with my troops for Peking on the 29th day of the 7th moon (nine days before the coup d'etat—Translator) As regards the Boxer affair last year, I have also done everything according to your wishes. You repeatedly ordered me to support the Boxer leader, Li Lai-chung, in his attack on foreigners, and I did exactly as you directed, Afterwards when I received your order to attack the foreign Legation, although I hesitated to do so at first, fearing lest my troops should not be able to resist the armies of all the European countries, yet as soon as I was assured that you would "share both calamity and fortune with me" no matter what the result might be, I at once made up my mind and carried out your orders straightway. I thought that I could be safe under your protection and that you would be as good as your promise. So I served you as faithfully as a dog or a horse serves his master. But look at the different conditions we are now in! You are at the head of the Government, being as big and powerful as ever, while I find myself a culprit, deprived of all honourt. How could you feel at ease on the recollection that my disgrace was entirely due to my faithful obedience to your orders? As far as my disgrace is concerned, I do not care very much about it. But my disbanded soldiers think differently. They are angry at your breach of promise. They have vowed vengeance on you, and I am incapable of keeping them within bounds. I hope your Excellency will take the matter into serious consideration.

(Signed) TUNG FU-HSIANG.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON

Col S C F Pelle, B
Major E R W Carroll, IMS B
Capt C B Rawlinson, B
Lt V de V Hunt, B
Mr W H Dawson, B Cov
Mr J A Broun B Cov.
Mr A D Younghusband B Cov
Mr A F Steinberg B Cov
Mr J O Miller CSI B Cov
Mr J C E Branson B Cov
Mr E B Alexander B Cov
Mr W Maude B Cov
Mr H Luson B Cov
Mr W J Prince B
Mr G H Ball B
Mr V E de Broe, B
Mr S G Wood B
Mr J de L Wooldridge B
Mr C E Lloyd B
Mr J H Heap B
Mr R R Gales B
Mr W Campagnac B
Mr E R T Tiery B
Mr H V S Baker B
Mr W A Nedham B
Mr E F Jacob CIE B
Mr A Rowland B
Mr L W Broome B
Mr R G Kennedy B
Mr W B Bucknill B
Mr F B Kiernander B
Mr F R Hemingway M Cov
Mr W S Meyer M Cov
Mr J P Davidson M
Mr R M Gimi Bo Cov
Mr F R Tebbs Bo
Mr J B de L Adams Bo
Mr J W Mollison Bo
Col J R Hobday
Col H H R Heath
Lt-Col E L Wright
Major E Houston
Major F B Richardson
Major A B Mayne
Major J S E Western
Major J C Pennington
Capt S Graham
Capt F W Thomas
Capt H McN Patterson
Capt R N Morris
Capt W M Carpendale
Capt J Stephenson
Capt A P Browne
Capt M W Baugh
Capt E J O'Meara
Capt R H Elliot
Capt M L J Gordon
Lt H T Marshall
Lt H G T Costley
Lt B P Elwood
Lt R H Waller

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Col W H White RE B 4 mo MC
Mr S W Skinner B 3 mo MC
Mr M T de la Courneuve B 5 mo MC subject to confirmation
Mr C W A Bruce B 1 week's furl
Mr C G W Clogstoun M 3 mo MC the last month being extraordinary leave
Lt L C Swifte Bo 6 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr A C Logan Bo Cov 2 mo MC
Lt-Col A W Mackenzie 5 mo
Maj C H Macdonald 2 day
Capt F H Johnstone to June 4
Capt N Woodyatt, 5 mo
Capt C Sillery 6 mo
Lt H T Marshall 2 mo
Lt G G J Carmichael to May 28

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W D Sutherland IMS B
Mr R Parry B Cov
Mr C W A Bruce B
Mr V E de Broe B
Mr B C H O Kennedy Bo
Lt-Col P G Higgins
Lt-Col G C Atkinson
Major C A Brown
Major F W J Caulfield
Lt O W White
Lt C S Seton-Browne
Lt S B Watson

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE PRINCES.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, May 10, Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention had been directed to an order issued by the Governor-General of India forbidding Indian Princes to travel abroad or visit Europe without the Viceroy's imperial permission; was he aware that this order had caused discontent; and could he state on what grounds this order was made, and whether it was made with the knowledge and sanction of the Home Government.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am cognisant of the circular letter to which the hon. member's question evidently refers, though I cannot accept his description of it as an accurate one. It was within the competence of the Government of India to issue it; no sanction from the Home Government was requisite. I am not aware that it has caused discontent.

Mr. Mac Neill, asked under what provision had Lord Curzon any right to interfere with the private arrangements of these Princes.

Lord G. Hamilton: I do not think that the hon. gentleman has quite mastered the situation. The authority and power of the Indian Government have behind them the support and authority of the Indian Princes and if the Indian Princes leave their territory they are in consequence protected from disturbance inside their territory. Therefore it is not unreasonable that the Indian Government should ask that they should be consulted in regard to the frequency and duration of absence from India during which the reigning Princes abandon the reins of authority in their own country.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

In reply to Mr. Joyce, Mr. Gerald Balfour said: The Peninsular and Oriental Company do not in all cases provide their Lascar seamen with the space required by Section 210 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. When space is not so provided no deduction from tonnage with respect to the deficient space is allowed. The petition of right presented by the Peninsular and Oriental Company was duly fiated by the Attorney-General towards the end of last year and the answer on behalf of the Crown has been delivered. No undue delay has occurred in bringing the proceedings to this point, and it may be expected that the petition will be set down for hearing shortly.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On Tuesday, May 14. Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if any reply had been received to the inquiry he had addressed to Sir A. Milner regarding the refusal of permits to British Indian subjects to return to the Transvaal from Natal; and, if so, would he state what the reply was and if the permits had been issued to them as they had been in the case of other refugees for some time past.

Mr. Chamberlain: The following is the reply received from Sir Alfred Milner:—"Two representatives of Indian traders have been given permits, one from Durban, one from Cape Town. Statements in telegram of Indian committee incorrect. No one allowed to come up except required for reopening of mines and for necessary trade. Great majority of European refugees' shops still closed, including nearly all the small ones. All civil permits to men issued on the condition that recipients join Rand Rifles. This does not seem advisable in case of Indians, and to allow them up without this restriction would cause great discontent. No women allowed up at present except wives of certain classes of officials, or Government employes.

A NEW INDIAN BISHOPRIC.

On Thursday, May 16. Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If it is intended to establish a bishopric in the Central Provinces of India; and, if so, what cost will it involve to the Indian Exchequer.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not been officially informed of the intention to establish a bishopric in the Central Provinces, but I have reason to think that such a step is contemplated. If established, it will involve no expenditure from Indian revenues in excess of the existing arrangements.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can explain why telegrams from the Viceroy regarding the progress of famine in India have not for some weeks past been communicated to the British Press; and, whether he will state what is the present condition of the famine districts and the number of persons in receipt of relief at the present time in each of them separately.

Lord G. Hamilton: The communication of the official famine telegrams to the Press was discontinued about three months ago, when the number of persons on relief had become comparatively very small. As it is now increasing the publication will be resumed. Owing to the failure of spring crops through the deficiency of winter rains, serious scarcity prevails in parts of the Bombay Presidency, Bombay Native States, and Baroda, though the distress, I am glad to say, is much less than was expected three months back. Outside the Bombay Presidency and Native States scarcity does not prevail to any considerable extent. The numbers on relief, as telegraphed by the Viceroy, on May 14, are:—Bombay, 312,000; Bombay Native States, 25,000; Baroda, 21,000; Hyderabad, 12,000; Madras, 6,000; Central India States, 4,000; Central Provinces, 1,000—Total, 381,000.

THE BANK FAILURES AT OSAKA.

MORE ARRESTS.

ON the 24th April Mr. Kobata Torazo, the President of the 79th Bank, says the Kobe "Chronicle," was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, in his house at Yokobori, 3-chome, and immediately sent to the Procurators' Office in the Osaka Chiho Saibansho, amid the plaudits of the depositors in the bank, who had been besieging his house for repayment of their money.

The house and premises were thoroughly searched by Judge Fujisawa and Procurator Uyebatake, assisted by a police inspector and a number of policemen. About Y370 in cash and a large number of documents and books were seized. According to the Osaka papers, Mr. Kobata is a brother of Mr. Nishikawa, the President of the Namba Bank, who was arrested on the previous day. Mr. Kobata is stated to have increased the capital of his bank to a million yen by making bogus shares. A meeting of the directors of the Bank has never been held, everything being managed by Mr. Kobata, in concert with Mr. Nishikawa. Mr. Kobata was living in great style, and his godowns are said to be filled with invaluable furniture, works of art, etc.

On the same day the 79th Bank was declared bankrupt in the Osaka Chiho Saibansho at the instance of the 43rd Bank of Wakayama, on a claim of Y 20,187.

The head office of the Namba Bank was also searched on the same day, and three account-books, a number of debit-notes and about 50 or 60 shares in the Nara Railway Company were seized. A branch of the bank at Uchi-Hommachi was visited by a judge and procurator, who sealed up the account-books there and some property.

In the house of Azuma Yokichi, a brother-in-law of Mr. Nishikawa, the President of the Namba Bank, which was searched on the 23rd inst., were found about twenty trunks containing clothing, ten gold and eight silver watches, over one thousand shares in different companies, and two cups, one gold and one silver. All these were found to be the property of Mr. Nishikawa. The house was searched again on the following day, when some further seizures were made, and Azuma and his younger brother were arrested on a charge of fraud. At the Kujo branch of the bank a number of books and documents were seized and Mr. Mori, the manager, was taken to the Court. "Japan Herald" (May 3).

THE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Alfred Milner in his speech at Capetown stated that it is a point of honour with the English people that no vindictive feelings should be entertained with regard to the past. All sensible men are absolutely at one with him, but it is a blunder of the grossest kind (says the "African Review") to confound vindictiveness with the resolve to make the Boers acknowledge that we have conquered them. All South Africans of influence are in favour of a generous policy, but, unlike Sir Alfred Milner, they contend that the generosity should be shown *after* surrender. Making concessions before surrender, and after demanding it unconditionally, is to repeat the old blunder and confirm the Boers in the belief that they have had the best of the struggle, and that, unable to endure the strain and heavy charge of £150,000,000, we have made the best terms possible and have withdrawn from the contest. It will be impossible after the lapse of a few years to uproot the firm conviction of the Boers that our victory was not complete, and that the conclusion of the struggle has only been postponed to a later date. A pugilist who is constantly approached by his opponent, and offered at each discussion more and more favourable terms upon which to divide the gate money, will naturally entertain the belief that he is not beaten, but has been bribed into discontinuing the contest; and we feel assured, seeing that the Imperial Government has so weekly backed down from its original terms of unconditional surrender, that the Boers will bring up their descendants in the hope that a repetition of the struggle will end in a final victory to the Afrikander. They have already good grounds for the belief that the English flag is always white.

"We need hardly add that, while holding these views, we are not opposed to Sir Alfred Milner. He is the best man who can be obtained for the position, and if he were only given a free hand, we would look confidently to him to settle the South African question wisely. But Sir Alfred Milner is the servant of a Cabinet the members of which desire above all things to retain political office, and as their position has been shaken by the events and cost of the war, they are anxious to wind up the matter on any terms. Hence the talk about surrendering nothing while giving up everything. The serious aspect of diplomacy of this sort is, perhaps, overlooked by those who practise it. The Empire knows perfectly well that Lord Kitchener's present attitude differs in toto from that taken up by Lord Roberts some months ago, and the attempt of responsible statesmen to represent that there has been no change in Imperial policy leads to the growth of that disbelief in British statesmanship which was so fatal to Mr. Gladstone's reputation. It will be a bad day for the English race and its power when the reputation hitherto enjoyed by the Liberal party alone is extended to exclude all British parties. Colonial distrust of the Liberals is due almost solely to the action of Mr. Gladstone in South Africa; and, in like manner, the surrender of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in another South African war will lead every Englishman outside these islands to conclude that party differences in the House of Commons stand first, and that, instead of being in any sense an Imperial Legislature, it is actuated almost solely by the passing whims of the British, or Home electorate. The reception of the coal tax by the coal-owners and miners goes far to confirm outsiders in this view."

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the Military and the Private Secretaries, the Medical Officer and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Mahableshwur, by 7 a. m. on THURSDAY, 6th June, 1901, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,

Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, of Bombay.

Mahableshwur, 26th May, 1901.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ARCHER—MACIVER—May 14, at Birkenhead, F W Archer, son of Surg-Col S Archer, A M S (retired) to Annie, daughter of D Maciver, M P.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—May 8, at Bedford, Major-Gen F Allen, retired Bengal Staff Corps, aged 71.

HOPPER—May 8, at Royal Crescent, London, widow of Capt H B Hopper, 31st Bengal Native Infantry.

MILLS—May 7, at Gore House, Uffculme, Devon, Col W T Mills, late Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late H Mills, Esq. H E I C S, aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACKINTOSH—May 15, at Consolidated Tea and Lands Co's Goombira Division, Dullabcherra, P O Sylhet, the wife of W Mackintosh, of a son.

KEMP'S LIST.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Tours in C. Hymns—310, 163, 322 and 161.
No Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—160, 162 and 208.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
The collections are for the Cathedral School.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service—Choral, Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—160, 163 and 165.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata, Merbecke.
Hymns—169, 553 and 558.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett.
Hymns—160, 161 and 24.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Services.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—160, 511, 503 and 501.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—162, 161, 370 and 165.
Daily Services—7-30 a.m. Matins and 5 p.m. Evensong.
Thursday—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—92 tune 97.
Hymns—11, 101 and 192.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—103 v. 13 tune 132.
Hymns—97, 59, 76 1st tune and 299.
Collection for Church expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral.
Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—163 and 161.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—160, 161 and 162.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL,

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY THE 31ST OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk fall of pressure at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Masulipatam and Negapatam, southerly at Madras and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Calicut, Belgaum, Malegaon, Khandwa, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Bhuj, Rajkot, Deesa and Karachi, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is about 4° in defect of normal at Masulipatam, Madras and Nagapatam and from 1° to 11° in excess at most of the other reporting stations. The minimum is 10° in defect at Raipur and 5° to 8° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Jeypore, Ajmere, Indore, Saugor, Ahmednagar, Karwar and Calicut. The highest temperature in the shade was 122·5° at Jacobabad, and at the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Raipur Surat and Malegaon.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore and Raipur, about a quarter of an inch at Coimbatore and light showers at Nagpur.

The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the south-west or to the east-south-east of Colombo is squally and very unsettled. It appears probable that the monsoon current with disturbed weather in its front is advancing north of the Equatorial Regions. The sea is reported to be very rough at Colombo, rough at Cochin and rising at Calicut.

Raipur observer reported as follows :—

"Cyclone passed over station yesterday evening; gave violent winds and heavy rain; damage to property slight."

K. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gairloch, 2,413 tons, Captain John Craig, will sail to-day, for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE s s Meissen, 3,387 tons, Captain R Vierk, will sail to-day, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Shandon, 2,466 tons, Captain F J Anestey, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,955 tons, Captain W S Corran, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Skinner sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr A E Wright, Mr Maxwell, and 400 deck passengers.

THE s s Yanariva, 2,155 tons, Captain A M Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 18th May, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M M and Co.

THE s s Hermed, 8.0 tons, Captain F Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 28th May, with a cargo of wheat. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,502 tons, R W G Lowe, sailed yesterday, for Mauritius, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs and Miss Adams, Miss Golster, 22 natives and 79 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain C W Goode, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Page, 1 havildar and 53 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 31.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala ......Capt T Y Greet, R N...Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N .... —
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ....
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N......... ....
Hardinge ....Comdr J G Piffard, R I M. Southampton, 1-6...Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
Plassey .... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats .... —
Tenasserim .... Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator ....Comdr T H Heming, R N ....R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence .... Indian Marine
Clive .... Indian Marine
Nancowry .... Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
A	Gorgistan	2092	Wall	Dunkirk	7-6	J M & Co
B	Rudeshiner	1795	Westmann	Hamburg	6-6	G & Co
C	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Karachi	1-6	K N & Co
D	Morocco	2410	Hayes	Hull		F M & Co
F	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel	Antwerp	1-6	M M & Co
G	Chindwara	1502	Shepherd	Mauritius	31-5	M M & Co
K	Ville de Tamatave	2227	Peancellier	Havre	2-6	K N & Co
L	Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	Repairing		P Gunboat
M	Ensenda	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
P	Argo	1970	Dove	Dunkirk	1-6	A Montochoff

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Ponani	552	Ebrahim	Bhownager	1-6	Shepd & Co
Macanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi	31-5	Shepd & Co
Courland	992	Miller	Marmagoa	1-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Scindia	3052	Abrey	Liverpool	4-6	W & A G & Co
3	Meissen	3387	Vierk	Hamburg	1-6	K N & Co
4	Gairloch	2414	Craig	Kobe	31-5	T M & Co
5	Vindobona	2689	Klausberger	Trieste	3-6	A L S N Co
6	Sunda	2887	Dowell	China	5-6	P & O Co
8	Imperator	2330	Androvich	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
9	Idar	2595	Milne	Antwerp	1-6	K N & Co
15	Wilhelmina	1882	Bone	Havre	6-5	T M & Co
16	Shandon	2467	Anstey	Dunkirk	1-3	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Kangra ....1478 Hodgson ....M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Yanariva s	Smith	Calcutta, May 18
	Persia s	Wheler	London, May 9
	Hermod s	Olsen	Karachi, May 28

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Mahratta s	Peterkin	Hamburg
	Kola s	Skinner	Karachi
	Chindwara s	Lowe	Mauritius
	Kohinoor s	Corran	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Imperator, Androvich, for Trieste.
" Gairloch, Craig, for Kobe.
" Meissin, Vierk, for Hamburg.
" Shandon, Anestey, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Rudesheimer, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi.
" Chanda, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ettrickdale s—62 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co; 17 cases paper, M A M Shureefally; 61 cases whisky and 25 hogsheads ale, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

Australia s—20 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

Clan Lamont s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Stoswald s—5 cases toilet requisites and soap, D Cowasjee; 6 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—20 bales paper, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—17 cases medicine P R Doongajee and Co.

Lord Kelvin s—51 bales paper, K Shrigrishondas; 11 packages medicine, &c, F S Madon and Co; 60 cases medicine, &c, T Akberally; 9 cases confectionery, F Rustomji and Co; 55 packages biscuits, E Russoojee; 64 cases provision, &c, B F Mody; 21 packages papers and envelops, H Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—52 cases wine, D Dadabhoy; 70 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons; 32 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—9 cases perfumed spirit, R Maneckjee and Co; 7 cases hogsheads rectified spirit, and 1 butt sherry, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—25 bottles quick silver, K Ramdas; 130 cases still wine, A N Mitaxas and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 80 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co, 2,000 cwt cottonseed, M H Jamal; 150 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 9 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 258 cwt oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co; 52 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 50 bales wool, B Hurbham.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 1-4 cwt ivory, Abram Passa and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, M H Jamal; 3,080 cwt myrabollams and 6,000 cwt cottonseed, Wagbji Bechor; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Hajee Khanoo Moosa.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Gorjistan s—5,143 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,999 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,002 cwt rapeseed and 7,003 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—160 cwt gum, Latif Essa; 6,000 cwt cottonseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Waghjee Bechar; 2,000 cwt castorseed and 2,000 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 82 cwt gum, H K Moosa; 2,865 cwt rapeseed and poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Waghjee Bechor; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

Imaum s—720 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Waghjee Bechor.

FOR HAMBURG.

Meissen s—241 cwt bone sinews, Croft Mody and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 455 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 62 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 385 cwt myrabolams, Waghjee Bechor.

Rudesheimer s—330 bales cotton, Glade & Co; 310 cut old copper and brass, Mail Schutte & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rudesheimer s—2450 cwt oil cake 21 cases bristles, Glade & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wilhelmina s—1,000 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Bechar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Argo s—750 bales cotton 4000 cwt cottonseed 1009 cwt rapeseed and 173 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

Ville-de Tamatave s—90 bales cotton Glade & Co; 2091 cwt poppyseed a Blascheck & Co 1963 cwt cottonseed, Dewjee Vassonjee.

FOR KRATZWICK.

Vauxhall s—5500 tons Manganese iron ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—8,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt gum, Heerji Virdore.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,500 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s—88 chests opium The P & O S N Co 1 pot sandalwood oil and 2 pots rosa oil Ebrahim Abdoolally.

FOR KOBE.

Gairloch s—100 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1-2 ADVERTISEMENTS.
3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
4 THE WEEK.
5 Simla Notes and News—Death of Sardar Cassam Mitha —Plague Vaccine. Obituary.
6 SPORTING NEWS:—Cricket at Simla—Famous Football Players in India—Bowlers Wanted—The Public Schools and Indian Cricket.
7-8 Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
9 Poona Boxing Tournament—Annual Sports at Matheran —An Aristocratic Cricket Team—The Simla Races—An Unusually Deferred Monsoon Predicted—Wedding at Colaba—Minting of Rupees and Hongkong Dollars.
10 Bombay Legislative Council—The Petlad-Cambay Railway—Hygiene, Condensation and Romance—Departure of the R. I. Marine Steamer Dalhousie.
11 Simla Districts in the Thirties.
12 A Strange Story—Tartarin at Aden—Death of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji—Severe Weather at Poona—Tribes and Castes of India.
13 The Northern Division and Council—Municipal Standing Committee—The Somali Mijjertain Coast.
14 The Banks and the Money Market in India—Indian Inventions and Designs—Motion to Arrest a Railway General Manager—An Ethnographical Survey of India.
15 The Government of Madras and the Rev. Joseph Walton's English Synthesis—Home Remittances—Desperate Conflict Between Bluejackets—Gold and Silver—The Far East.
16 Destructive Fire in Bombay—Indian Crop Prospects.
17 The New Province—Bombay Female Workshop—The Famine—Sind Police Torture Case.
18 LEADING ARTICLES:—Whittling Away the Enemy—Withdrawal of Troops from Peking.
19 LEADING ARTICLES:—The Old Mahratta Horse—The Madras Harbour.
20 LEADING ARTICLES:—Science and Trade—Liberal Ladies at Loggerheads.
21 LEADING ARTICLES;—British East Africa—Cable Rates.
22 The King's Civil List—Convicts for the Andamans—Additional duties on Indian Products—Military Intelligence.
23 Location of Troops from China—Employment for Reservists, &c.—Arrival of Indian Troops from China—Movements of Troops—The I. M. Service and Furlough—House Accommodation for Officers—Warm Coats and Hoods for South Africa—Residence for the Naval Commander-in-Chief in Bombay—The Nushki-Seistan Route to England—Bombay and Presidency—The Bombay Services—Departure of the Transport Manila.
24 Wreck of the Foreland—The Sale of Indian Tea—Cotton in Belgaum and Satara—High Court—Appellate side—Bombay Port Trust.
25 Bombay Season Reports—The City Mortality—Presidency Plague Returns.
26 Shipping Intelligence—OFFICIAL GAZETTES:—Government of India Orders—Opium Revenue—Railway Returns—Palanpur-Deesa Railway—Rajputana-Malwa Railway—B. B. & C. I. Railway—G. I. P. R. Company.
27 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report.
28 Bombay Bank and Stock List—Passengers by the Homeward Mail.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MOST Britons place an absolute trust in Parliament in the abstract. The collective deliberative power of its elected members is relied on as one of the strongest bulwarks of the liberty of the Englishman. To ask a question in Parliament on a subject that has broken the rest of a whole neighbourhood for months is still one of the most cherished panaceas to the minds of many people. Did these old-fashioned souls realise how many questions are nowadays asked in Parliament without turning a hair in that august assembly their sea of faith would be flecked by many wandering isles of doubt. "Urbanus" in an interesting article on the "House of Commons" in the May "Macmillan" points to the perils threatening the solidity of the 600-year-old institution. The right of asking questions is becoming a terrible bore and like all bores, its utility is obscured. "Uranus" has taken the trouble to compare old times with new in this respect, and he finds that in 1820 from April 21st to May 26th only four questions were recorded by the accurate Hansard. But the numbers gradually increased, until in one month of the present session, representing only seventeen working, or sitting days, notice was given of twelve hundred and ninety-seven questions, which gives a cheerful daily average of seventy-six. No wonder members look weary and wan, and have little spirit left to carry great measures. But where is the remedy? The country is large, and the interests involved are still larger, if one might ventureon a seeming paradox. It is necessary that an immense number of questions be asked, for each member—however distinguished or original a thinker—is the mouthpiece of his constituents and must voice their demands for information. The total of questions may not be out of proportion to the interests of the different constituencies, but their use or relevancy is not always apparent. Sometimes they are started simply to heckle some unfortunate Minister. Take the Ahmednagar-Boer scare the other day. One after another anxious and honorable Members stood up to ask questions about the climate of the place, which had been carefully selected for Boer prisoners to abide in until their own veldt had ceased to be the uneasy theatre of war. It is clear to us in India that some of the querists had whipped up a Gazetteer, looked out Ahmednagar and accepted what they read as applicable to one only spot, the dry, arid place in the middle of a sandy desert which describes an Ahmednagar of the past, not the present. Members rose like grouse from the heather, one after another, and asked questions as to sanitation, famine, &c., That they got monosyllabic answers and that nothing was altered by the interchange of thought goes without saying.

Who is to be the salt of the earth or who will winnow the chaff from the grain? At present all questions are printed only and not read out in the House Even this is a reform on the old system. We may hope that in the coming by and by, the answers too, will be printed not spoken in the House. "Urbanus" suggests a division of questions into two catalogues: important, and fleeting or minor ones, the former to be asked only by Privy Councillors who are supposed to be endowed with all the wisdom of experience and age. "Urbanus" blames the Commons for talking too much and doing too little, while the leisurely House of Lords, never seeming over busy and always, or nearly always, managing to adjourn for dinner, gets its duties done. There is believed to be a reserve of strength in that hereditary House which can be brought into play when really serious questions arise. Some cruel critics are inclined to fear "that prolonged inertia may produce atrophy, and atrophy, decay; but the Country as a whole has hitherto regarded with the same complacent smile the House of Lords doing little and talking less, and the House of Commons doing little and talking incessantly." Others impatient for reforms are not quite certain that the latter House will continue to bring to the consideration of serious subjects the wisdom and statesmanship which should be found in legislators. The reform of the Army and the strengthening of the Navy are two important measures which will bulk large in the deliberations of Parliament and there is a danger that every member may want to speak on both subjects. Expert angels may refrain from dogmatically venturing their views lest they may not carry conviction home to the taxpayer but the unwise will rush in, to judge by the literature already published by hundreds of authors known and unknown. The Speaker will have, clever and discreet as he is, many difficult quarter-hours, for there will rise up on every side, critics to right and left, from opposition benches and from Ministerial preserves. It is of very little use for "Urbanus" to deprecate the "unlimited flood of immature eloquence," we may not hope to escape the deluge. The nation feels strongly on the subject of armaments, and the representatives of the nation are in Parliament to consider the subjects on which immediate legislation is needed. There are newspapers and magazines no doubt, and books, in which everything from the correct way of returning a salute across the street, to the voting of millions for the defence of one's country is discussed, and a now-a-days everyone reads these discussions, but what is a Parliament for! Not surely for dry voting, flying in and out of doors over a division, but for serious bringing forward of Bills, discussing, and passing or rejecting them. It requires no moralist to realise that in an assembly made up of human beings, human feelings will exist, that personalities will crop up in a way that sets copy-book headlines at defiance and scenes will occur, that demand stern executive measures to quell. It is a singular fact that in the most successful and long lived series of Conservative Governments, the country has had for years, the House of Commons may be described as the most democratic—as far as personnel goes—that has ever sat at Westminster. There can be no doubt that it is "broadening down" not slowly but steadily. "Urbanus" deplores the ease with which a sitting can be unduly prolonged, not because of opposition to a measure, but to the Government. This skilful application of the rules of the House impedes progress with a vengeance and thwarts the efforts of Ministers to get a measure approved by all parties through entirely formal stages. If one read of this sort of game in a fairy tale, one would not be surprised, but as a process by which out of office legislators amuse themselves at the expense of time and reason it is ridiculous. It might be used by foreigners to illustrate the truth of their saying that Englishmen take their pleasures sadly, for it is a sorry sort of diversion. There are field days which are recognised as affording a clear stage for fearless faddists to air their views. These ought to be enough for the obstructors and the inquisitive. It is strange that a Government with so large a majority should not be able to drive its Acts easily in a coach and four, so to speak, across the floor of the House and on to the Upper Chamber. But incessant chatter stops the way, not great oratory, for which there might be some excuse found. We do not take so sad a view of the possible dangers to Parliament as "Urbanus" does. "Its methods and its temptations" are to him serious trials. Once a strong Opposition can be conjured, the necessary leverage will be found and the Council of the nation will recover its tone, give up vapouring and turn with renewed energy to its true work.

AN AMERICAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

AMERICA being the land of facile divorce and easy repair of damaged affections, it is not surprising that the Yankee newspapers extract a certain amount of amusement from such matters. Even the unhappiness of the maiden suffering from blighted love, who seeks a pecuniary solace for her wounded feelings in the Breach of Promise Court is not too sacred a theme for the unchivalrous pens of Yankee journalists. Especially when the fair plaintiff happens to be a maiden of middle life who avows that a retired undertaker, seventy years old, but wealthy, is the only man she cares for. Those were the sentiments which Miss Ida Smith a School Mistress of Newark entertained towards Mr. Charles W. Compton until the old gentleman deceived her by his failure to go to the altar on the appointed day. Mr. Compton had not the excuse that he was inexperienced in the ways of lovely woman when she casts her eyes on a desirable bank balance. Twenty-six years ago another lady claimed 25,000 dollars from him on account of her injured susceptibilities and a jury awarded her five thousand. It does not appear how much Miss Smith seeks as compensation but the extent to which she has suffered by her trust in the defendant may be gauged by the admission that all her ideals have been shattered by the deceiver. "Do you still love Mr. Compton?" counsel asked the plaintiff. "Not the Mr. Compton I know now," she answered. "Has he changed?" queried the Advocate, whereupon the lady spiritedly declared "The Mr. Compton I loved represented himself to be a man of high ideals, noble principles and aims, but I found him anything but that. I found it out on June 15th, though I looked for him even then." Alack-a-day! The god had feet of clay. The 15th June, the day fatal to love and noble ideals, should have been the wedding day. The defendant's sisters had opposed the marriage and a few days before the lady's hopes were shattered she acquainted him with the preparations for the wedding of which apparently he stood in need of a reminder. The expectant bride told him she "would expect him on June 15th," the date set for the ceremony. He replied that he would not be there as he was past his sixty-eighth birthday and in no condition to marry. But as became a devoted woman she told him that if he was sick he had all the more need for her and that she would look for him on June 15th. He repeated that he would not be there, but still on that memorable day the trustful bride waited in her wedding garments for the groom who never came. "The wedding guest, he beat his breast and sat upon a stone," when the Ancient Mariner fixed him with his glittering eye and kept him from the feast. In the present case, however, it is not told how the bride behaved when she found that her faith was wrecked and her bridal gown a vesture of humiliation. The defendant in Court did not deny the promise to marry, but called a number of doctors who testified that on the 15th June he was not well enough to carry out the marriage contract. A vital point in the case was that about the time the old gentleman told Miss Smith that he could not marry her he transferred all his real property, worth about eighty thousand dollars to other persons. The jury had not assessed the value of the damages to the lady's disappointed hopes when the mail left.

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

ALTHOUGH Germany is now passing through a period of depression there is no doubt that she will pass through the ordeal into brighter and better days. Next to America, Germany is our great rival in the world's markets, and as years go by she will become a yet stronger competitor. Her success is not due so much to inventions as it is to careful industrial training and assistance from the Imperial and local governments. Commercial writers, who study the industrial development of nations, are of opinion that England has much to learn of her Continental neighbour, whose methods should be carefully observed. And how can these observations be made and noted? In an article in "Commercial Intelligence" it is pointed out that this work can be accomplished by Consuls, but excepting the English consuls at the ports, there are only seven consuls in the whole Empire. America, ever ubiquitous, has a consular representative in every industrial centre in Germany, and a new process or a new invention is immediately reported to Washington for the benefit of the American manufacturers. The same policy is pursued by America all over the world, and her years of patient watching, together with the perseverance and enterprise of her citizens, are now beginning to bear fruit. The German shipping industry, although young, is flourishing and has a great future before it. Nearly all the great ports of Germany are situated at the mouths of rivers, and the Government is making great efforts to perfect the canal system with a view to increasing her sea trade. The mineral wealth of Germany is being developed every year, and the coal basin of the Ruhr will probably become the Lancashire of Germany. Side by side with the output of coal is the progress of the iron and steel industry, and in regard to electricity, Germany is far advanced. Since 1898 the imports have increased to the extent of £27,000,000 and the exports have advanced nearly £20,000,000. There is a considerable agitation now going on in England regarding the establishment by Government of a department which shall devote its energies entirely to the interests of commerce. The idea is a good one, and if carried out should materially help industrial England. The recent progress of America in the world's markets has been a blessing, awakening many British manufacturers to their conservatism and enabling them to realise the false security of their position. We have come to the parting of the ways, and if English manufacturers are to continue their success they will have to fall in line with the new methods and ideas which are being successfully practised by other nations of the world.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

MR. HAROLD HILTON is the amatur golf champion for 1901. He first won this coveted distinction in 1900, when he easily defeated Mr. Jas. Robb in the final. This year he met Mr John Low, who has twice before reached the penultimate round, and whom he only defeated by one up. The tournament took place at St. Andrews, and although there is a goodly band of rising young players the trend of opinion in the golf world pointed to the success of one of the old school. The fact that the two players represented both the English and Scotch schools of golf added to the interest which the final for the amateur championship would naturally evoke, and between three and four thousand spectators accompanied the two players round the course. At the conclusion of the first 18 holes Hilton held an advantage, and when the second half was well advanced Hilton led by five holes. From this point the Scotchman played perfect golf, his putting being marvellously accurate. At the sixteenth green the game was all square, Hilton won the next and the last was divided. It was a magnificent piece of determined work, and recalls the memorable final in 1899 at Prestwick between the late Lieut. Tate and Mr. John Ball, junior, wherein the latter was five down at one point of the game. The success of Hilton and the prominence which four other representatives of the Royal Liverpool Club took in the tournament is very pleasing to Englishmen, and the fact that Vardon and Taylor are the two best players among the professionals shows that the Southerner has soon learned to beat the Scotch at their own game. The meeting revealed more fully the talents possessed by Mr. A. R. Aitken, a young Prestwick player, who had the misfortune to meet the late Lieutenant Tait in the tournament of 1899. His game has matured with experience, and this year he defeated Messrs. Wolfe-Murray, G. M. Boyd, Jas Robb, and D. Simpson. It is, therefore, possible that in the near future West of Scotland will enter into more serious golfing competition with the East than it has done. Mr. Hilton has a very good opinion of the youngster, whose game, he says, is "endowed with two great essentials—power and polish—and with the addition of a little more pawkiness, which is sure to come with experience, he will have to be very seriously reckoned with in future years."

BOMBAY FOREST REPORTS.

THE adminstration reports of the Forest Department in Bombay form an admirable subject for the application of Lord Curzon's razor. The reader who would care to learn what has been done in the Bombay Forests in the past twelve months must wade through a volume of two hundred pages in which he will find a multitude of tables and a separate report for each division, no attempt being made to summarise the lot. So that what might be a readable and indeed a highly instructive document is a green-book of the most irritating kind. Fortunately we know that the Bombay forests are well and profitably administered. So much may be taken for granted, but to demonstrate it from the document just issued would indeed be a wearisome task.

THE Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock and an interim devidend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock of the Company for the half year ending 31st March.

THE tenders received for the Cochin State 5 per cent. Railway debenture loan of 1901 for Rs. 10,00,000 were opened by the Dewan of Cochin on the due date, at the Huzur Office, Ernakulam, and allotments have been made. The entire loan has been subscribed for, an average rate of Rs. 99-11 has been secured for every Rs. 100 allotted.

A YOUNG Frenchman has written an amusing letter to the "Times," in which he states he is resolved on marriage and proposes to put himself into a lottery. He engages to marry the winning "number," the product of the lottery to be her "dot". He proceeds to give particulars with great seriousness. Among other things, tickets to the number of 25,000 are to be issued, the price of each to be £1.

THE City of Glasgow, a new steam lifeboat for the port, has been launched at Harwich. She is a double-funnelled boat, with a tunnelled screw which will enable her to go in safety into shallow waters and amongst rocks.

AN American company has contracted to furnish the Orleans Railway Company at Bordeaux with several thousand tons of coal a month. It is said that the Orleans Company has hitherto purchased its coal in England.

MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR has arranged with Mr. Penley to produce at his theatre a comedy of modern manners at the close of the Whitsuntide vacation. Mr. Penley will take advantage of the opportunity to definitely give his name to his theatre in Great Queen-street, which in future will be known as Penley's Theatre.

BRITISH agricultural machinery, and the Lincolnshire specialties more particularly, formerly held something like a monopoly of the Russian market. German and Austrian competition subsequently divided the field with British products, and now it would appear that America is making vigorous efforts to supplant alike British, Germans and Austrians. Last year 30,000 tons of American agricultural machinery were imported by Russia; this year, says the Odessa Correspondent of the "Standard," the total will probably be not far short of 100,000 tons.

AN interesting little illustration of the particularism prevalent in the German States has occurred in Constance, in Baden, and is related by a "Daily Chronicle" correspondent. The military officers of that important garrison having built themselves a new club-house, the architect was directed to inscribe over the door, "Erected in the most glorious reign of the Emperor William II." It seems, however, that the highest authority in the Grand Duchy gave instructions to have the inscription removed, on the ground that the Grand Duke reigns in Baden, not the Kaiser.

A BILL for the abolition of death punishment which has been some time under debate in the Swedish Parliament has now been finally rejected by both Houses. In the First Chamber the project was thrown out with scarcely any discussion. In the Second Chamber, however, there was a lively conflict between the opponents and the advocates of capital punishment, but the majority voted against the proposal for its abolition. The rejection of the bill is supposed to be more or less due to depressing sentiment which has seized upon the whole Swedish population since the commission of an exceptionally horrible murder a short time ago.

According to a consular report issued there is a large trade done in Ghent and in other towns in Belgium in men's black silk hats, which trade concerns neither imports nor exports to any appreciable extent, for the hats are chiefly made in Brussels and disposed of in Belgium. Attention is, however, called to this trade from the fact that the British work and style alone are popular, although few of British manufacture are imported to Ghent on account of their greater cost and the high freight charge on such bulky cargo. Yet the public believe they are buying British hats, and are satisfied accordingly when they really only obtain those of Belgian make, passed off with fictitious English names and English words stamped on the lining inside.

THE old Red Hall at Bourne, Lincolnshire, where the Gunpowder Plot was hatched, is threatened. The hall (the "Daily Chronicle" states) is the property of the great Northern Railway Company, and is now used as the railway station master's house. But the Company are intending to pull it down unless some arrangement can be made to prevent its destruction, which from an archæological point of view, would be a great loss to the county. The British Archæological Society are interesting themselves in the matter, and have approached the Kesteven County Council on the subject, but without result Some time ago the Company proposed to demolish the old Red Hall, but refrained from doing so on a petition from the inhabitants of Bourne.

LONDON is about to receive the visit of a small delegation of Paris municipal councillors who have been commissioned by their colleagues to inspect and report on the chief English museums and other public institutions of a kindred character. Similar delegations charged with a like mission are to proceed to Berlin and Vienna. It is trusted (says the "Pall Mall Gazette" correspondent) that when the observations of these inquiring travellers have been duly weighed and compared, it may be possible to find a solution for a problem which is vexing the corporate soul of the Council—the problem of what is to be done with the Petit Palais. A museum somewhat on the lines of South Kensington finds many advocates, and the delegates who are to visit London have received special instructions to look closely into the advantages of this proposal.

CONSIDERING how rarely any reference at all is made in the Foreign Press to Indian affairs, it is somewhat remarkable to find an article on Waziristan and the blockade in "La France Militaire." The writer appears to have a very fair knowledge of the geography of the scene of operations, and even knows the actual constitution of the British force; but some of his statements suggest either a strong sense of humour or that this source of information is not a reliable one. After failing to recover more than Rs. 550 of the fine in the first three months, the Indian Goverment appears to have awakened to the necessity of more active measures; and as a commencement, "the population of the Punjab, in order to excite its interest, was promised Rs. 30 for every Mahsud prisoner." It is not stated whether the inhabitants of the Punjab rose to this tempting offer but we know that "prisoners who were caught were not kept in custody: they were well flogged and then sent back to their country." With such a prospect before them it is little to be wondered at that a considerable number of Mahsuds prefer to desert the cause and enlist in the Militia regiments, where they are supplied with Mauser rifles captured in South Africa. The writer is not far wrong when he points out that neither we nor the Mahsuds have reason to enjoy the blockade but it is a small consolation to hear that the little town of Dera Ismail has become a gay and lively centre.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 17TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. H. Wheeler, with the English mails of the 17th May, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson Lieut R H B; Benson Mr; Becham Mrs; Budd Mrs and child; Burrows Mr R A; Church Mr S King; Clarkson Mrs J W; Disney Mr G W; Kellner Mr; Kidd Mrs and Miss; Miles Mr H J; Muir Mr A H; Raper Mr and Mrs and infant; Reynolds Mr W G; Scott Mr P; Wilcox Miss; Williams Mr

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ali Khan Mr A; Ali Khan Mr S; Barton Mrs and 2 infants; Browne Major S D; Byramjee Mr; Cox Mr T; Campbell Mr Ian; Dewar Mr and Mrs; Dixon Capt P F; Fegan Mrs M F; Ford Major C H; Harcourt Mr J; Head Capt; Home Capt J M; Henderson Miss A S; Hunter Mrs W B; Jackson Mr A and Mrs; Mullaby Mr A; Muller Mr; McKay Mr; McDonald Maj-Gen Sir H; Mercer Col C A; O'Donnell Mr; Proudfoot Mrs and Miss; Pennington Mr W H and Mrs; Richards Lieut W V; Sandys Capt; Solomon Mr H; Small Miss; Sharp Mr H; Strachan Major E A; Trevor Major; Weir Mr J; Williamson Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Silva Capt J C Montalva and wife and 2 infants

FROM BRINDISI.

Alexander Mr; Brady Mrs M; Lambert Lieut-Col W; Meade Col and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Byramjee Mr D P; Fosbery Mr N S

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 17.

HOME.

A FIRST Edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" (1678) was sold last week for £1,475.

Cricket.—Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire on the 10th by ten wickets. On the 11th the Surrey and Hampshire match was drawn. Warwickshire beat London County by 214 runs. On the 14th Lancashire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 24 runs. On the 15th, Somerset lost to Yorkshire by one wicket. Notts drew their match with Gloucestershire. Surrey beat Leicestershire by ten wickets.

Drama.—At the Garrick, on the 13th the Stage Society performed Ibsen's "Pillars of Society."

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury sat again on the 9th. In the Upper House a draft Bill for the reform of Convocation was approved.—The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Goschen spoke on the 9th at a meeting of the Bishop of London's Fund.—The Church Reform League held its annual meeting on the 10th, when the Bishop of London presided.—Dean Paget of Christ Church has been appointed Bishop of Oxford.

Education.—The Duke of Devonshire received on the 10th a deputation from the Secondary and Technical Education Defence Committee in reference to the Cockerton judgment.—The Duke of Devonshire and Sir John Gorst received on the 13th a deputation from the Associated School Boards and other bodies who asked immediate legislation to enable School Boards to carry on their higher grade and evening schools.

Golf.—At St. Andrews, on the 10th, the amateur championship was won by Mr. H. H. Hilton.—In a professional tournament at Richmond H. Vardon defeated his brother Tom Vardon.

Law and Police.—The Judicial Committee, in an appeal of Nireaha Tamaki, a Maori, has reversed a judgment of the New Zealand Court of Appeal.—The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of the Cunard Company against a judgment holding the Campania to blame for her collision with the Embleton.—A vicar at Norwich successfully appealed against an assessment of income-tax in respect of grants made to him by the Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund. The Surrey Cricket Club has also succeeded in an appeal against a tax assessment.—Colonel G. G. Graves, late of the Malagasy army, has failed in a libel action against Colonel C. R. Shervinton.—Jack Roberts, pugilist, and others were charged on the 15th with the manslaughter of the American pugilist, who died in consequence of injuries received at a glovefight. The jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

London.—At a meeting "to promote the moral condition of London" on the 14th the Bishop of London presided. Mr. H. H. Asquith declared that much of the existing street immorality could be dealt with if the law were strictly enforced, and that a strong support of the police authorities by public opinion was needed.

Naval and Military.—The Navy League held its annual meeting on the 15th, Mr. Yerburgh, M. P., presiding.—Lord Roberts opened a bazaar at Salisbury on the 9th in aid of a soldiers' institute at Bulford Camp.

Political.—Mr. Chamberlain spoke on the 10th at a meeting of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Alliance.—Mr. Asquith presided on the 11th at a dinner of the Eighty Club and the Cambridge University Liberal Club.—The Non-conformist Unionist Association gave a banquet to his Majesty's Ministers on the 13th. Lord Salisbury said that the cause of peace was more secure than it had been before the strength of this country was so conclusively shown in South Africa.—The National Liberal Federation opened its council meeting on the 14th at Bradford. One resolution demanded the prompt adoption of a policy securing a full measure of self-government to the new territories in South Africa. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman spoke on the 15th at Bradford in connexion with the meeting of the Federation.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 10th Lord Spencer initiated a discussion on the proposal to transfer certain coaling stations from the War Office to the Admiralty. Lord Goschen and Lord Selborne also spoke. On the 14th, Lord Camperdown's Licensing Boards Bill was opposed by Lord Salisbury and rejected by 51 to 30.—The House of Commons on the 9th adopted the Government's Civil List proposals by 307 to 58. On the 10th the Irish Nationalists attacked the Government for the seizure of copies of the "Irish people" containing a gross libel on the King, but were defeated by 252 to 64. The Scottish Education Vote was then agreed to. On the 13th the resolution sanctioning the Government's Army scheme was discussed, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's amendment being answered by Mr. Wyndham. M. Winston Churchill opposed the scheme. The debate was continued on the 14th, Lord Stanley being the chief speaker on the Government side; and at the evening sitting a proposal to limit Parliamentary speeches to 20 minutes was discussed and rejected. On the 15th, Mr. Healy's Irish Legal Procedure Bill was rejected by 226 votes to 102.

Professor Flinders Petrie on the 11th delivered at the Royal Institution the first of three lectures on the prehistoric civilization of Egypt.

The Census.—The population of England and Wales on March 31 was 32,525,716—an increase of 3,523,191, or 12·15 per cent., in the decade. The counties which are mainly agricultural show a very small increase or an actual decrease; in mining and manufacturing counties, and in those which include outer London the increase is very large.

The King on Tuesday received Colonel Hector MacDonald on his return from active service in South Africa, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

The Turf.—At Newmarket on the 15th the Newmarket Stakes race was won by the favourite, the Duke of Portland's William the Third.

Yachting.—Shamrock II. had another trial on the 13th at Weymouth with Shamrock I., which, in a 20-mile run, gained an advantage of five minutes over the new challenger.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Duke of Cornwall on May 9 opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, in the Exhibition building at Melbourne. On the 10th, the Duke reviewed some 15,000 sailors and soldiers. Lord Hopetoun, Governor-General, delivered his speech to the Parliament on the 10th and announced an important series of measures for consideration.—On the 11th the Royal visitors witnessed elaborate processional displays by friendly and trade societies, besides a "fete" for the children of the State schools. On the 13th the Duke and Duchess visited Ballarat, where the Duke laid the foundation-stone of a memorial to soldiers who had fallen in South Africa. On the 14th the Duke and Duchess presented prizes to the boys of the public schools of Victoria.—The Duke and Duchess will leave Melbourne to-morrow.—In South Australia a new State Ministry has been formed, with Mr. Jenkins as Premier.

Canada.—The Dominion Parliament has passed a Bill constituting May 24 a Bank Holiday.—A Victoria National Museum in Ottawa is to cost £1,000,000.

New Zealand.—The population of the colony is 816,000—773,000 whites and 43,000 Maoris. The white increase has been 147,000.

The War.—Lord Kitchener on May 10 reported that since the 7th 28 Boers had been killed, six wounded, 130 taken prisoners, and 183 had surrendered while 9,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 230 wagons, 15,000 horses, and large quantities of grain and stock had been captured. On the 12th Lord Kitchener reported the occupation by General Grenfell of Louistrichart, and the capture of 50 prisoners. Since his last telegram the columns had reported eight Boers killed, 20 wounded, and 132 prisoners, one machine gun, 6,400 rounds of small-arm ammunition 150 wagons, and 870 horses captured.—Our Correspondent at Pienaars River says that the net result of the combined operations in the bush veld is that 1,500 armed belligerents have surrendered or been captured, and that the Pietersburg base has been wrested from the enemy.—At Johannesburg most of the stores have been reopened and a number of mines have restarted.—Lord Methuen has recaptured from the Boers a gun belonging to the "O" Battery.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Stock Exchange Panic in New York, caused by a struggle for control of the Northern Pacific Railway, has caused heavy losses.

President McKinley's Tour has been abandoned at San Francisco, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries take exception to the amount of indemnity demanded, but undertake that it shall be paid in 30 annual instalments of 15,000,000 taels. They ask for an increase of the maritime Customs import and export duties by one-third.—Our Special Correspondent, writing from Tien-tsin on April 13, says that the ownership of the land which gave rise to the recent Anglo-Russian incident is still unsettled. Russia steadily enforces her claims at the expense of British rights.

Germany.—The Reichstag has authorized the Government to continue to accord to imports from Great Britain and her colonies the most favoured-nation treatment till the end of 1903.—The Budget Committee has agreed to recommend, with modifications, to Government the scheme for a railway in German East Africa. The Reichstag adjourned on the 15th till November 26.

Obituary.—Sir Arthur Strachey; Archbishop Lewis of Ontario; Sir H. J. Jourdain; Maj.-Gen. F. Allen; Col. J. H. Barnard; Col. W. T. Mills; Dr. E. B. Underhill; Mr. G. Conquest; Mr. G. H. Madermott; Princess Louise of Prussia; Dr. E. Brauchneider.—*Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

LONDON, MAY 31.

An Imperial Chinese Edict has been issued, which formally agrees to pay an indemnity of 450 million taels with interest at the rate of four per cent.

GERMAN FORCE IN CHINA.

One German mixed Brigade will remain in China as the garrison.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND IN GERMANY.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her husband are at present visiting the Emperor William at Potsdam and being received with the greatest cordiality.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AND HEAVY BRITISH LOSS.

The casualty lists from South Africa published to-night, again report a considerable number of killed and wounded in small engagements of which no p rticulars are known.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A despatch received from Lord Kitchener states that on the 29th instant, Delarey attacked Dixon's force at Vlakfontein to the South East of Heidelberg.

The enemy were eventually driven off and left 35 on the field.

The British lost 174 in killed and wounded.

Three Yeomanry Officers and Lieutenant MacDougall of the Royal Artillery were killed.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH CONVOY.

Plumer's Convoy near Bethel lost six killed and twenty wounded in repelling a Boer attack, the fight lasting six hours.

The Boer casualties were 36.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The Emperor William's compliments to France in his speech yesterday has produced a profound sensation.

The German and English press lengthily discuss the subject, but so far the matter has not been commented upon in France.

The "Daily News" Berlin correspondent understands that it is a proof that a rapprochement between Germany, France and Russia may shortly be expected.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows :—

100 to 30 against	Vlodyovski
7 to 1 „	Handicapper
15 to 2 „	Vioriform
9 to 1 „	Revenue
100 to 7 „	Veles
100 to 7 „	Doricles
20 to 1 „	Cottager
20 to 1 „	Olympian
25 to 1 „	Lord Bobs
50 to 1 „	Wargrave
50 to 1 „	Tantalus
66 to 1 „	Veronese

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup :—

Rambling Katie	1
Parquetry	2
Kilmarnock	3

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 31.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the homeward Mails of the 25th instant, arrived here at 7 and a. m. to-day.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th instant, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Ninety days' privilege leave is sanctioned for all Officers and subordinates, subject to Military Rules, reverting from Field Service in China.

In view of the uncertainty regarding the relief or otherwise of units of the Indian Contingent in South Africa the question of sending home more families will be held over until the next trooping season.

It has been decided in view of the further decentralisation for all appointments of District P. M. O's to be made by the Commander-in-Chief and published in the G.O.C. C. instead of in the G. G. O ; also that all appointments of medical officers to the Central India Horse, Erinpura Irregular Horse, and Meywar Bhil Corps, be made by the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding and published in Command Orders.

General Maitland joins his appointment to Command Aden district on the expiration of his leave at home.

The 400 horses purchased for an addition to the establishment of Artillery in India will be retained in the Remount Depots until the Batteries can receive them.

The fifteen Regimental Officers of the Indian Staff Corps, now employed on Transport Enumeration Duty, are to be seconded in their Regiments. They will be absorbed or their services dispensed with by the Commissariat Transport Department, as soon as the 26 Officers, whose recruitment has been sanctioned joint the Department.

The allotment of one and a quarter lakhs of rupees has been made to be expended this year on the installation of electric punka pulling in barracks and hospitals of British Troops at Bareilly.

It has been decided to replace horses, mules and equipment belonging to the Imperial Service Corps lost on service in China at the charge of the Home Government.

The demobiliazation of the Merwara Battalion is ordered consequent on the return of the Jubaland Field Force.

At the annual meeting of the Council of the United Service Institution of India, held on the 27th instant at Simla, it was announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, 46th Punjab Infantry, had won the gold medal in the annual essay competition. The subject was "The Practical Training of British and Native Troops in India, with reference to the lessons of the war in South Africa." The essays sent in by the following officers were also recommended for publication : Captain James, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Captain Walton, 4th Bombay Rifles ; Lieutenant A. E. Turner, R. E.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, MAY 31.—Home, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, on duty from England

Campbell, Lieutenant, Bengal, 7th Lancers, from leave from England.

Mercer, Colonel, Bengal, I. S. Corps, on duty from England.

Pennington, Lieutenant, Punjab, 12 Bengal Cavalry, from leave from England.

Strachan, Major, Punjab, 2nd R. I. Fusiliers, from leave from England.

Richardson, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bombay 20th Hussars, on leave from Mhow.

Sandys, Captain, Bombay R.H.A., from leave from England.

Browne, Major, Bombay R. H.A., from leave from England.

Anderson, Lieutenant, Bombay, M.A. Department, from leave from England.

Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, J. A. Generals Department from leave from England.

Dixon, Captain, Bombay, R. H. A., General's Department from leave from England.

Cole, Major, Madras, R. A. on leave from Bellary.

Ford, Major, Madras, R. F. A. from leave from England.

Eardley-Wilmot, Major, Madras, 2nd M L on leave from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES MAY 31.—Ford, Major, Madras, R. F. A. from leave to Bangalore.

Strachan, Major, Punjab, 2nd R. I. Fusiliers, from leave to Dalhousie.

Campbell, Lieutenant, Bengal, 7th Bombay Lancers from leave to Fyzabad.

Home, Captain, Bengal 2nd Goorkhas, on duty to Dehra Dun.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MAY 31.

24th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Walters, 2nd-in-Command, and pro. tem to officiate as Commandant vice Colonel Pearson, appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Nasirabad.

Captain Twigg, 2nd Double Company Commander, pro tem, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Captain Walters, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Major Sherard, Squadrons Commander, 5th Bombay Cavalry, officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, deceased.

The Lieut-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bombay Lancers.—Captain Leveson Gower, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade of succession pro tem. vice Captain Schneider seconded.

Captain Beatty, Squadron Commander to move up in grade of succession pro tem. vice Captain Leveson Gower.

Captain Templer, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander pro tem. vice Captain Beatty.

20th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieut. Graham, Unattached List, to be officiating Double Company Officer.

Captain Templer, 4th Squadron Commander, pro tem. vice Captain Beatty, seconded on being confirmed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Captain Bannerman, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Captain Templer.

Lieutenant Macleod, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer vice Captain Bannerman.

23rd Bombay Rifles.—Captain Shewell, to be 3rd Double Company Commander.

Captain C. J. Cambridge, to be 4th Company Commander vice. Captain Dennison seconded on appointment as R. E. Staff Officer for Rajputana and Central India.

Lieutenant Blair, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem. vice Captain Cambridge.

Lieutenant W. Sargeant to be Double Company Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles, vice Lieutenant Blair appointed Double Company Commander.

Captain Leslie, R. E. Bombay Sappers and Miners, officiating as Quartermaster of the Corps from the 22nd June to 29th October and from 2nd to 8th December.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel Blenchassett is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Mhow.

Lieutenant Henderson on arrival from England is posted to the Poona District.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps :—

Lieutenant Smith, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Majoribanks, 5th Bombay Infantry now 7th Bombay Lancers.

2nd-Lieutenant Pritchard, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermeetioned Officers have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department :—

Lieutenant Magon, 20th Hussars ; Captain Bayly, 27th Battery Royal Field Artillery ; Lieutenant Duncan, 2nd Royal Scots ; Lieutenant Gardner, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers ; Lieutenant Potter, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment ; Quarter-Master and Hon. Lieutenant Fox, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment ; Lieutenant Wyllie, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment ; Lieutenant Robinson, 1st Battalion Shropshire L. I. ; Captain Alexander, 6th Bombay Cavalry ; Lieutenant Blair, 33rd Bombay Rifles ; Captain Hucks, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, will be placed on the retired pay on the 11th June.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters India, Lieutenant Haldane, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, is directed to proceed to England, and join his Regimental Depot.

The undermentioned Officers have been placed by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Major Smith, Royal Artillery, Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

Lieutenant Ross, Staff Corps, Double Company Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, for one year.

Lieutenant Codrigton, Staff Corps, Adjutant 7th Bombay Infantry for one year.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—

Captain Farewell, Royal Engineers, Garrison Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, for one year.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—

Major Tate, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 29th Bombay Infantry for one year.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

Captain Geoghegan, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General 1st Class, for one year.

Lieutenant Newcombes, Staff Corps, Double Company Officer, 23rd Bombay Infantry for 8 months.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

2nd-Lieutenant Richardson, 20th Hussars, for 6 months, on medical certificate in India.

Captain Parker, Instructor in Gunnery, Aden, Royal Garrison Artillery, 61 days on privilege leave out of India.

Captain Odowday 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment for 6 months on medical certificate out of India.

2nd Lieutenant Wickhams, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, for 9 months on medical certificate out of India.

Lieutenant Woodhouse, 26th Bombay Infantry, 4 months on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Captain Pasley, No. 18 Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, up to 20th June, pending retirement from the service.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY.

POONA, MAY 31.

The Boxing tournament this evening proved a distinctly good show. Nearly every contest was faught out, and scratches, which were prominent on the previous evenings, were almost absent.

In the first bout of the Bantams Owens injured his arm, but faught out the bout with one arm and won.

BANTAMS. THIRD TIES.

Private Owens, Hussars vs. Private Gaffney, Connaughts. This was won by Owens in full time.

Private Smith, Lincolns, vs. Private Regan, Royal Scots. Regan won on points.

BATAMS-FINALS.

Private Dunbar, Black Watch, vs. Dr. Patmore' Welsh Regiment. This was won by Patmore in a full time contest.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS. SECOND TIES.

Private Jones, Warwicks, vs Private Byrne, East Yorkshires. Jones won in seven minutes and fourteen and-a-half seconds.

Dr. Grady, Field Artillery vs Private Hipkin, Lincolns. Hipkin won after a fight of two minutes in an extra round.

Private Powell, 2nd Yorkshires vs. Private Bradley, Scots Fusiliers. This proved an even match.

Gunner Sissons vs. Private Daly. The latter had a walk over.

Private Flint, Lincolns vs. Private Hoare, 20 Hussars. Flint won in full time.

Private Bevan, Middlesex, vs. Dr. Willams, Royal Scots. This was won by Williams who knocked his man out in one minute and three seconds.

CATCH WEIGHTS-SECOND TIES.

Sergt. Henry, Connaughts, vs. Lanc.-Corpl. Doble Welsh Regiment. Sergt. Henry won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—SECOND TIES.

Private A. Bolton had a walk over,

LIGHT WEIGHTS-THIRD TIES.

Private Talbot, West Yokshires vs Corporal Howlett, Connanghts. This was won by Corporal Howlett in five minutes and 50 seconds,

Private Hardman, Buffs vs Private McDenough East Yorkshires. Hardman won on points.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Staff Corps.—2nd Lieuts Gordon and Skinner to be Lieutenants.

Lieut-Colonial G. M. Abott, Captain E. J. Drummond, Colonel C. J. Megam, I. M. S., Madras and Major G. F. Willes are permitted to retire.

Major H. W. Stevenson, Bombay. I. M. S., to be Lieut-Colonel.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Sharp receives the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Black officiates as Assistant Director, Indian Marine, vice Captain Chandler on leave.

Lieutenant R. G. Derenish is appointed Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, vice Commander Mitchell.

Mr. G. S. Greenish is appointed AssistantEngineer.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Lieutenant-Colonel Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles, to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, vice Colonel Ranking on leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The importation into India of the Arabic News "Gaper Fathal Basayyir" is prohibited.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. E.H. S. Napier officiates as Engineer in Chief, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh, Porbandar Railways. Captain R. S. Muter, officiating for him as Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways Bombay.

MODEL DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

The Hon'ble Mr. Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, to-day laid the foundation stone of the first model dwelling for working classes, which is to be built on the lines of houses adopted by the Bombay Improvement Trust. The building will be three storied and will consist of about sixty rooms with the most improved arrangements for light, ventilation and sanitation and the cost is estimated at forty thousand. If the experiment succeeds there is no doubt other Bustees will be similarly improved and that working classes will be provided with clean sanitary dwellings. The Municipal Corporation have allotted two lakhs for this purpose and it is hoped that owners of Bustees will come forward and help in this excellent undertaking and thus do away with the insanitary dwellings in which the poor are now obliged to live.

A VIOLENT THUNDERSTORM.

A violent thunderstorm accompanied by copious rain passed over Calcutta this afternoon, flooding most of the principal streets.

A PARSEE COMMITS SUICIDE.

This morning, a Parsee—name unknown—hired a boat to take him to Howrah. When in midstream he sat on a side of the boat with his legs dangling in the water and took a revolver from his pocket, placed the barrel in his mouth and blew out his brains. The body has been removed to the Morgue for identification.

THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The sea is rough at Colombo and a fall has taken place there in the barometer, which the Meteorological Department reports as possibly preceeding the advance of the monsoon current.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

A limited number of appointments as Captains in the Army Service Corps at Home are to be offered to officers of the Regular Army.

GOVERNMENT AND TREASURY BALANCES.

MESSRS MERWANJEE AND SONS, Stock Exchange Bullion and Finance Brokers, Bombay, have addressed the following letter to the Honourable Sir Edward Law, Minister of Finance, Simla, on the above subject :—

SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed to you by the Chairman of the Native Share, Stock Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association of Bombay, dated the 17th instant, ostensibly protesting against locking up of the floating currency during the busy season, but in reality making an unlicensed attack on the Government of India and the Presidency Banks in connection with large loans on Rupee Paper not being available to speculators, we beg leave to make the following observations.

(2) That the Association has no claim to the pretensions it makes in the 2nd and 11th pars. of their said letter, while it is the medium for doing business in shares of industrial companies, it has but a slight and distant connection with the RupeePaper Corporation, Bonds and Bullion markets. To the public and the press the interest represented by the association is known as the "Share market," while there is a distinct and separate organization equally well known as the "Government Paper Market," which meets during the day in the Fort and early in the morning and at night at Kalbadevi Street. The Government Paper Market" is open to all comers and for years past the Marwarees to a man have stuck to it and have, in spite of all pursuations, refused to join the Association. In fact the members of the "Bombay Native Share, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association," have to approach the "Government Paper market" when they have to do business in Rupee Paper and they have also to go to the "Cooksey Bazar" for business in bullion. The association seems to be constantly changing its name and has only recently adopted its present title. The rules of the Association (published this year) define how share transactions are to be settled and make no allusion to Government Paper settlement. Our firm gets the largest share of Government Paper business from Exchange and Presidency Banks, but we are not members of the Association, neither are the big Marwaree firms who do businesss for the shroffs and native merchants. And when the Association boasts of vendilating the unanimous feeling of Government Paper brokers, it distinctly takes a liberty with the names of many people who have no desire to use harsh language against the Government, or make unjust allegations against responsible bodies. We are moreover credibly informed that the representation made to you by the Committee has been without the knowledge and consent of the general body of members of its own association. That in the 9th para. of the letter the association deliberately suppresses and mis-states many circumstances surrounding the money market and the Government Paper situation. It ignores the monetary pressure indicated by the depletion of the cash, balances, the receipts of produce, the movements of specie, the rise in the hundi rate and the advance in sterling exchange. Further the committee fully knew that the Exchange Banks were bringing out as a finance operation over 60 lacs of government Paper from London belonging to a speculator, and that the supply of Council Bills was cut off in consequence at a critical juncture. The quantity of floating Government Paper (excluding what was coming from London) was far in excess of the amount stated by the committee, and the settlement was by no means as easy as they pretend. The bazar had been throughly warned of the true position and the commercial columns in the newspapers had constantly drawn attention to it.

(4) In the 10 para. of their letter, when the Committee complain of the Bank of Bengal refusing to loan here on the security of Government Paper they betray their ignorance of the Presidency Banks Act. It is a matter of common knowledge that the bazar speculation of late has been enormous. One dealer in the beginning of the year held fully three crores of Paper, and there are several operators holding 20 and 30 lacs of stock at a time. On the 4th January settlement the Bank of Bombay advanced over one crore to the bazar but still the settlement could not be completed and it was dragged on for weeks and caused endless anxiety and inconvenience to the Banks. It is most unfortunate that of late the Banks are losing faith in the bazar for due fulfilment of the loans and sales contracts. University speculation cannot ultimately increase the credit of Government Paper, and the bank of Bombay directors have judged wisely in lending only to "bona fide" holders of stock and to keep the balances as far as possible for the trade during the season. For reasons of its own the committee endeavour to prejudice you against the Presidency Banks by saying that the Stock Exchange had only to contend with the Paper of these Banks, but we actually delivered a good amount of Paper belonging to five other banks. At a time when nearly the whole mercantile community of Bombay is protesting against the hindrance caused to trade by the shuntings of huge stocks of Paper, we are grieved to see the association recklessly charging the Government of India as being the "root and fountain-head of all mischief in the money market."

(5), Till the association makes "bona-fide" representations on behalf of all brokers, and till it has, in consultation with banks and other interested bodies, devised and adopted strict rules and regulations for due adjustment of Paper contracts the Government of India and the Banking and mercantile community must look askance at its irresponsible utterances.

DEPARTURE OF THE HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine troopship Hardinge Commander J. G. Piffard, will sail to-day for England, with details consisting of 29 officers, 7 ladies and 13 children, 19 men, 2 women and 5 children, (invalids) 167 men, 79 women and 179 children (in health) in all 186 men, 81 women, and 184 children. The details from Deolali, with their baggage, were brought to Bombay in one troop extra train, yesterday. Officers and 149 men (including the usual work ing party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, and lying-down cases, left Deolali at 9-0 p.. on Thursday, and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 a.m. yesterday.

The following are the names of the officers:

Col W Ramsay, 4th Hussars
Major J Haslett, R A M C
Major W Morris, R A M C
Major J O Donnell, R A M C
Major V S Smyth, R Warwick Regt
Major Mrs H Young, 19th Hussars
Captain H Smithem York and Lanc Regt
Captain and Mrs S S Roche, 3rd Hussars child infant
Captain, C Hostling, K R Rifles
Captain Mrs H T Arnold and child, Wiltshire Regt
Captain and Mrs B H Fox and child, R I Rifles
Captain E Vans Agnew, York Regt
Captain W Abell, 3rd Middlesex Regt
Capt R Gillespie, R Brigade
Capt E Swinhoe, I S Corps
Capt and Qr Mr and Mrs W Norris, Suffolk Regt
Lieut W Mc Dougall, A V Dept
Lieut and Qr Mr T King and 5 daughters Oxford L J
Lieut and Rdg Mr G Jackson, 5th D Guards
Lieut H S Wyllie, 4th D Guards
Lieut A M Davies, R Innis Rg Fus
Lieut P Phillips, Comt Dept
Lieut B Wallis, The Cameronians
2nd Lieut R W Grimshaw 4th Bo Cavalry
2nd Lieut W B Hore, West Yorks
2nd Lieut M Richardson, 20th Hussars
2nd Lieut E Smith, R G A
2nd Lieut A Chichester R F A
2nd Lieut M Wickham, Conn Rangers
Wife of Lieut Boag, South African Constabulary
Four daughters of Lieut and Qr-Mr Gibb-York and Lanc Regt

BATTING SUCCESS BY CAPTAIN GREIG.

CAPTAIN J. G. GREIG, well known to cricketer in Western India, is now playing for Hampshire and he showed the first glimpse of his form by scoring 22 runs against Surrey. On May 16th the South Africans commenced their tour by playing Hampshire at Southampton. The latter batted first and put on the huge score of 538, in which G. C. B. Llewellyn scored 216, A. J. L. Hill 120, and Captain Greig 119. One of the daily papers, in commenting upon the latter's success, said : "Greig's batting was somewhat overshadowed by that of Hill and Llewellyn, but he batted in skilful style for two hours, showing plenty of variety in his strokes. He went in fourth wicket down, and was ninth out, his hits including seventeen fours, four threes, and six twos."

Mr. C. B. Fry, in his weekly notes to the "Express" says, criticising his batting against Surrey:—Captain Greig has a strong defence, and seems to know all about hooking the short ball.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "IRISH PEOPLE."

THE last mail took out a portion and only a portion of the unfortunate debate on the seizure of the organ of Mr. William O'Brien's League. I say unfortunate for it is so far as I can gather the opinion of all classes of politicians that Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Balfour made a mistake in taking notice of the contents of the paper in question. There are those Conservatives as well as Liberals who contend that it was to say the least not very chivalrous of Mr. Balfour to blurt out during Mr. Dillon's speech that the issue or rather only a portion of the issue of the "Irish People" of which scarcely anybody on this side of the Irish Channel had heard before was seized on account of some scurrilous paragraph about the King. These persons argue that the Government even when assailed in Parliament and called upon to give their reasons ought to have refrained from bringing His Majesty into the matter even though their motives might have been misunderstood. Personally I was never a worshipper at the Gladstone shrine, but I think that if the great liberal statesman had still been alive and was occupying the place now filled by Mr. Arthur Balfour he would not have acted like his successor. With the statement made by one or two Irish members and by I think Mr. John Burns that quite as bad attacks have appeared in English papers in the past on Queen Victoria, I cannot agree, but it is absurd to say that the article in the "Irish People" is as highly improper and cowardly as it is obscene. Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Balfour also seem to have overlooked the fact obvious to persons whose heads are not in the clouds that the paragraphs complained of are not really directed at the King so much as the ancient enemy of the Irish members—the English Roman Catholics. The fact that Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Papal Hierarchy in England knelt before the English King is what stirred the bile of the writer in the Nationalist paper. Anybody else but Mr. Balfour would have foreseen that one effect of the partial suppression of this insignificant sheet would be to cause the article to be reproduced in Anglophobe papers on the Continent. This is exactly what has happened. With how little wisdom is the world governed, especially in that part of it, where birth is a better passport to office than capacity.

THE ARMY SCHEME.

After a long, but considering the importance of the subject, not too long debate on the Brodrick scheme for the re-organisation of the British Army, the House of Commons came to a decision last night. The Government having made the matter one of confidence of course obtained a three-figure majority, but they have only gained a Pyrrhic victory as will very shortly appear. Opposition to the more important features of the War Office proposals is by no means confined to the opposition or even to those more or less independent Conservatives like Sir John Colomb, who always discuss service questions with an entire absence of party spirit. There is in fact a widespread distrust of Mr. Brodrick's scheme amongst Ministerialists and it seems tolerably certain that if the Government are not determined to rush headlong to destruction they will have to consent to important modifications of their hastily prepared plans to reorganise the army. Apart from the state of feeling in Parliament itself, there is no enthusiasm in the country for Mr. Brodrick's measure and this fact, unless public opinion can be worked upon, cannot fail to have its effects on the House of Commons. Moreover the Annual Conference of the National Liberal Federation which has been held with so much apparent success at Bradford seems to have put heart into the Opposition notwithstanding the outcry about the selection of the Liberal Imperialist Sir Henry Fowler to lead the attack on the lavish expenditure of the present administration. Mr. Asquith, speaking at Cambridge on Saturday reminded his hearers that during six years of Conservative Government our expenditure, wholly irrespective of the South African War, has risen by the sum of £30,000,000 per annum.

MR. L. R. FORREST'S PAPER ON BOMBAY.

It was a veritable Red Letter Day for Bombay yesterday when Mr. L. R. Windham Forrest read his paper before the Society of Arts (Indian Section) on "Bombay: Past and Present." Sir George Birdwood was in the Chair, and all Bombay in London was present. In introducing Mr. Forrest to his audience Sir George Birdwood made a characteristic speech, which Sir Charles Stevens later in the proceedings playfully described as "provincially aggressive." Sir George remarked that it would have been very trying for Mr. Forrest to follow so soon after Mr. Rees, "whose brilliant lecture on Madras was one of the most captivating ever delivered before the Society of Arts," but that the manner in which Mr. Rees had been obliged to deal with his subject rendered it impossible to institute any comparison between him and Mr. Forrest. Sir G. Birdwood proceeded to say:—"Mr. Rees simply ignored Madras, for in truth "there is no City of Madras, but only an obsolescent maritime cantonment, a decaying Marina, with no future, and consequently no past of any interest. Mr. Rees, therefore, treated of the Southern Presidency generally, of its tigers and cobras, etc. But the past of Bombay is of deep and universal interest, not only with reference to its prophetic significance but in itself, for as the modern representative of mediæval Tannah and ancient Kalyan and Puri, it has an immemorial history of commercial command, political authority and religious supremacy. Mr. Forrest has therefore been able to restrict his lecture and the content of his audience to the Town and Island of Bombay. He has indeed no cause to go beyond it, for the Presidency of Madras is but the continuation, the fag-end, and literally the off-scourings of the Presidency of Bombay ; and, therefore, all that Mr. Rees has so eloquently said in praise of the physiography, and flora and fauna of Madras, relieves Mr. Forrest of any obligation to say it over again of the natural stories of Western India-! The whole Deccan with all Hindustan, exclusive of the valley of the Indus, is physically, commercially, and, in the last result, politically, the hinterland of the Town and Island of Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, etc., are the chump end of Western India ; and they are all still half mythical countries, the world's green end the 'abodes of blameless Aethiops,' and 'the dancing places of Aurora, the Mother of the Dawn, and of the risings of the Sun,' but they no where provide the offensive and defensive strongholds of a widely-extended, mighty transmarine commercial Empire, Bombay can never be silted up as Kalyan and Tannah successively were, and as Kurrachi is continually being silted up, and therefore Bombay will always remain the accessible, commodious and safe harbour it has ever been, and great as its history has been in the past it must be greater in the future.

With the concentration of the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the coming Confederation of South Africa into a homogeneous British Empire, with which, moreover, the United States of America are becoming, for all commercial, moral, and religious purposes, more and more indissolubly one, the inevitable tendency will be to shift the mercantile, naval and military centre of gravity of the Empire eastward, to Alexandria or Bombay. Alexander founded Alexandria before its time. But its fulness of time would come in the 20th century. Bombay will, however, press it closely and being absolutely defensible and commanding all the exhaustless resources of its whole Indian hinterland it may yet snatch the palm of mercantile and maritime supremacy from Alexandria. In a word, it is the boundless and incalculable destiny of Bombay, under British rule which give its absorbing interest to the story of its suspicious beginnings under the Portuguese and English, which Mr. Forrest would read to the meeting." Mr. Forrest, the reading of whose paper illustrated by a series of admirable lantern slides extended to about an hour and a half, held the lively attention of his large audience to the end. He had to deal with an embarrassing excess of materials, but he selected from them with admirable judgment, and arranged them in a most clear and logical manner, and with the best effect. The whole paper will, I am sure, be read with great gratification by everyone in Bombay. He has, it will be seen, treated his subject with the utmost sympathy, and rendered the fullest justice to everyone, Europeans and Indians, who have contributed to the development of New Bombay. On this point the Chairman observed, in moving the vote of thanks to the lecturer, that "all Englishmen who were true to the pride of Bombay would gratefully appreciate the enthusiastic terms in which, in connection with the present Imperial position of "The Loyal Town and Island of Bombay." Mr. Forrest had referred to the names of Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford and Mr. James Maclean. It should never be forgotten, and in Western India it never would be forgotten that the growth of New Bombay was due first and above all to Sir Bartle Frere, who planned with a wise forethought the development of the old walled town with a spacious and glorious City, in which were combined the stately splendour of ancient Alexandria, the unclouded loveliness of Naples, and the enchantment of Venice ; after Sir Bartle Frere it was due to Arthur Crawford, who energetically carried out these vast improvements without any regard to their cost, or thought of himself ; and next to James Maclean, the ablest publicist we ever had in India, who, gifted with a weighty and well graced literary style, and the perfervid genius of his race, steadily wrote up New Bombay, gave it its inspiring motto—Urbs prima in India and crystallsed its progress in an incomparable Guide to Bombay, a book which on account of its excellence, delayed for many years the publication of Mr. James McNab Campbell's invaluable "Bombay Gazetteer" and which after 20 years "he (Sir George Birdwood" had had the gratification of seeing reviewed in the most glowing terms in the "Daily News" last week." The lecturer and the Chairman paid warm tributes to the memories of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Jugonnath Sunkersett Dr. Bhau Dajee, and others, to the still living name, Mr. Premchand Roychand whose portrait was shown on the screen and to many other of more recent fame. Mr. Forrest also referred to the never-to-be-forgotten work of the Chairman in connection with the Victoria and Albert Museum and Gardens, and the University and Asiatic Society, and to the fact, not generally known, that he moved the French Government to remove Jacquemont's body from its neglected grave in Bombay. Sir George Birdwood afterwards stated that the fact of his having been born the very year and day that Jacquemont died in Bombay was constantly kept before him, and that immediately he went to Bombay he looked after his grave as well as he could, and introduced the "Jacquemontea violaces" which the French botanist had discovered in Cashmere, into Bombay as an invaluable addition of a much-needed blue flower, to the flora of the island Gardens. In his remarks in proposing the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Forrest, Sir George Birdwood carefully described all the Hindu shrines and sanctuaries of Bombay, concluding with an earnest appeal to the wealthy and educated Hindus of the Island to record their history and legends, and to render the fabrics of the temples of Mombadevi and Mahalakshmi worthy the first of its fame, and the second of its splendid architectural position. This was the least duty they owed "to the ashes of their fathers, and the altars of their undying gods." Altogether last night's foregathering of old Bombayites made up one of the most successful and pleasant seances of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts I ever attended. Mr. Forrest was warmly applauded throughout his lecture, and had quite an ovation after it from his personal friends present.

P. AND O. DINNER.

The "Anderson Dinner" given by the Board of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at intervals of about ten years took place last Friday evening in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole and was as usual a splendid affair. The company numbered upwards of 200 and was from an Imperial point of view perhaps the most representative gathering that has assembled in London for a very long time. The only prominent parts of the Empire that do not appear to be directly represented were Canada and South Africa which, however, are outside the Company's sphere of influence and could not therefore feel slighted. How remote the Dominion is from the routes traversed by the vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental fleet was curiously shown some years ago when at a big luncheon on board one of the companys steamships a certain Canadian Statesman spoke of our hosts as the O. and P. Compane a "lapsus linguae" that caused a titter all through the spacious and crowded saloon. At the banquet of the 10th—"dinner" seems too poor a word for such a sumptuous entertainment—the chair was of course taken by the distinguished head of the Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland on whose immediate right and left sat the Earl of Jersey and the Earl of Selborne (First Lord of the Admiralty). Amongst others present I noticed Lord Rathmore (better known by his former name, the Hon. David Plunket), Lord Brassey, Lord Leven (High Commissioner of the Scotch Church) Lord Burgaclere, Sir Francis Jeune, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Robert Herbert (formerly head of the Colonial Office Staff), Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, the well-known steamship holder of Belfast, General Sir Hugh Gough, General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir G. H. Murray (of the Post Office), the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, the ablest of the Australian Agents General, Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., Comte C. deLesseps, Sir Edward Reed, M.P., (Mr. Maclean's successor at Cardiff), Sir Douglas Straight, Mr. F. C. Burnand and Mr. Linley Sambourne of Punch Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir James Murray, Sir George Cotton, Mr. F. D. Parker (in greatly restored health, as his old Bombay friends will be pleased to learn) Mr. H. W. Cloth, Mr. F. R. Kendall, Mr. H. H. Joseph, Captains P. Harris, O. P. Wilson, R. Matuven, L. H. Crawford, C. B., R. N. R., F. H. Seymour, C. Gadd, F. N. Tillard, F. G. Pitt, C.B., R.N., C. A. White, G. C. Burne, E. Stewart, P. S. Tomlin, R. N. R., C. F. Preston, R.N.R., J. Orman, G. L. Langborne, S. G. D. Andrews, R.N.R., W. C. Angore, R. N. R., Mr. S. Digby, Mr. Moberly Bell, Mr. Austin Low. Mr. Seton-Karr, M. P., and Mr. Wolff, M.P. The toasts were as follow :—"His Majesty the King," proposed by the Chairman for the first time as he informed us, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and the rest of the Royal Family," also put from the chair ; "The Imperial Forces" proposed by Lord Leven and responded to by Lord Selborne, General Gough, and the Hon. Thomas Cochrane, M.P., the last named speaking up manfully for the Militia ; "The Empire" proposed by Lord Jersey and responded to by the new Agent-General for the premier state of the Australian Commonwealth, the Hon. H. Copeland, a typical colonist (if the the term colonist may still be allowed to an Australian)—rugged, forcible and enthusiastically loyal to the Imperial sentiment : "prosperity to the P. and O. Company" proposed by Sir John Francis Jeune and responded to by the Chairman ; "the Visitors" proposed by the Chairman ; and responded to by Lord Rathmore and Comte de Lesseps. The speeches were one and all above the average of after dinner eloquence in these utilitarian days when real oratory is becoming almost a lost art, but the one that next to Sir Thomas Sutherland's most interesting sketch of the Company's history I enjoyed most was Lord Rathmore's. His manner and style recalled the House of Commons before ("pace" Colonel Saunderson) it sank to the level of a business assembly whose debates are as a rule on no higher level than the discussions of the London County Council. I remember asking Bradlaugh once who he considered to be finest speaker in the House of Commons after Gladstone. "David Plunket" was the prompt and unhesitating reply. I think that most men who knew the House of Commons in the eighties and early nineties would be inclined to agree with Mr. Bradlaugh who himself was in his own line one of the best speakers that have adorned Parliament during the present generation. In the course of the feast of reason and flow of soul provided for the guests there was at least one hint of some further honour or honours for Sir T. Sutherland who is already a G. C. M. G. An evening paper has since published a report to the effect that Sir T. Sutherland is to be raised to the peerage. I hope for the sake of the House of Lords that the rumour is true. The hereditary chamber should not be reserved entirely for shelved ministers and opulent brewers. It is time that the builders up of our still magnificent mercantile marine—a marine without whose assistance Lord Roberts could not have reached Pretoria in the time he did—should be remembered. Sir T. Sutherland would be an ornament of the House of Lords as he was of the House of Commons for so many years.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The friends of Mr. Charles Clifford Boyd of the Bombay Civil Service who is now at home on leave will be interested to hear that he is engaged to be married, his fiancee being Miss Gertrude Florence Freeling elder daughter of Mr. Hugh Melvil Freeling of Elm Park Gardens and brother of Sir Harry Freeling, Bart.. The bride's mother is a sister of the present Viscount Gillamore, of the Irish peerage.

It is announced here that the marriage of Captain Schneider, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, with Miss Mary Hudson, will take place on the 1st proximo. The bridegroom's father will be remembered as a former Commandant of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army.

Of the military pictures in the Academy none I think attracts more attention than a spirited representation of Lord Dundonald's dash on Ladysmith and entitled "In sight." The force is shown galloping "like mad" over rough country and no one can look at this canvas without feeling his blood stirred. On Lord Dundonald's right is his Staff Officer, Major W. R. Birdwood and on his left Lieutenant Clowes Orderly Officer. The picture has the place of honour in Gallery VI.

THE DEATH ROLL.

LADY SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.

It is with great regret that I have to announce the death yesterday morning at Poles, Crawley, after a protracted illness of Lady Fitzgerald, wife of Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., formerly Private Secretary to his father, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay, 1867-1872, and afterwards Political Aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India. Lady Fitzgerald was the daughter of Sir Norman MacDonald Lockhart of Lee, the third Baronet, and descended from the Sir Simon Lockhart of Lee who accompanied Lord James Douglas to the Holy Land. The family, who are holders of the celebrated "Lee Penny," upon which Scott founded his romance "The Talisman" is one of the most ancient and distinguished in all Scotland and Lady Fitzgerald was in every way a worthy representative of it. She was, as I have often been told by those who were in Bombay, a lady of the most noble and dignified presence when she arrived in the Western Capital and presided over Government House for five years with the natural authority of one so to say born in the purple. She was a woman also of great intelligence, alert and sound judgment, and emphatically "good counsel." She was indeed a fine type of the high-born Scotchwoman and her presence in Government House, Parel, contributed much to the personal popularity of Sir Seymour Fitzgereld during the term of his Indian Governorship, and no where will her death be more sincerely mourned than in Bombay. The widest sympathy is felt here with Sir Gerald Fitzgerald in his bereavement and it is the deeper on account of his own long continued ill health.

I have also to record the death of Sir Henry John Jourdain, K. C. M. G., well-known in connection with Mauritius, where he resided for many years General James Kempt Cooper brother of a former Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces ; Dr. Lewis, Protestant Archbishop of Ontario ; Dr. E. B. Underhill, Honorary Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, and Mr. George Conquest once a popular London actor and latterly manager of the Surrey Theatre, the most famous of transpontine places of amusement.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

ROYAL SCOTS V. ANGLO INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ALTHOUGH the Royal Scots are the holders of the Aga Khan Cup, public interest in this match on the Oval yesterday evening, as evidenced by the attendance of spectators, was, not great no doubt because the result was regarded as a feregone conclusion. The local team was beaten by five goals to one but the game was not altogether so one sided as the score might indicate. The Anglo-Indians were weakest in goal and several points were registered against them that a smarter or it may be a less anxious goal keeper would have averted. The Royal Scots made the pace and were very quick and sure on the ball though the Anglo-Indians generally played up to them well. Where the Cup holders excelled was in front of goal. Here they were prompt to seize every opportunity through admirable combination. The local teams on the other hand were not able to turn all their chances to good account, while the visitors were equally as strong in the defence as they were in the attack. Lieutenant Drysdale, Privates Munro, Downie and White, Captain Duncan and Lance Sergeant Pickering were the most conspicuous among the Scots and on the other side G. Fido was exceptionally smart on the right wing. Rogers did well on the left while Simmons and Brown were good as backs, the former being especially prominent. When the game started, the Royal Scots defended the north goal but early opened the attack, the first shot just going by. Rogers got away to the other end but was beaten in the circle by Munro, and after a penalty for sticks the Scots came up again with a combined movement. The ball was nicely placed in the ring and White promptly scored with a shot that rose over Lyons' head. The first point was thus registered five minutes after the start. The Anglo-Indians ran the ball along the right wing and sent in smartly but Pickering cleared well and the Scots travelling back carried the ball over the line. After another visit to the opposite end the home goal was again in danger, Lyons saving by kicking away. The Scots maintained the pressure and after several attempts scored again, Lyons having left his charge, undefended by running out to deal with a previous shot. Thereafter a pretty passing movement brought the local men down to the Scots goal and they had hard lines in not scoring, the ball striking the upright. They came again, Rogers running it down, placing in the circle and getting up for the shot himself scored splendidly from the side, the ball just beating Pickering at the extreme corner of the net. G. Fido next distinguished himself with a run down the opposite wing and centred nicely but it was well cleared and when Fido repeated his brilliant performance immediately afterwards enabling his brother to send in, Pickering again proved his reliability. Thereafter the Scots rushed to the other end and called upon Lyons who saved smartly by kicking away but after the succeeding melee Downie centred to Drysdale who without an instant's pause scooped the ball into the net before Lyons realised what was happening. The soldiers had thus registered their third goal. G. Fido made another capital effort on the wing but was unsupported and the Scots once more traversing the field Drysdale twice in rapid succession called upon Lyons who managed to dispose of the shots successfully. At half time the Royal Scots were leading by three goals to one.

The second half was scarcely so interesting as the earlier portion of the game. The military at once resumed the attack and Lyons saved by running out and kicking away. Then the Anglo-Indians visited Pickering who cleared easily and the Scots again travelling down Simmons kept them out by cleverly beating Ellis. A subsequent shot by the Scots struck the side net and later the home side got relief through a penalty against the soldiers. A good run by Thomas brought the Anglo-Indians up to their opponents' goal and a corner following G. Fido placed nicely but they were unable to score, the ball going by after several attempts to find the net. Rogers was next conspicuous with a run which was checked and the Scots reassuming the offensive Lyons tried to deal with a shot from White by running out to it and missing, the fourth or goal was registered for the soldiers. Immediately afterwards the fifth point was added but an attempt to put on another went wide. Rogers next brought it up for the Anglo-Indians who almost scored but Pickering made a desperate save. He fell in the effort and the attackers had another chance but the forwards were slow and the Scots managed to clear. The Anglo-Indians attacked once more but the Scots did most of the pressing thereafter to the finish and when the whistle blew play was in the home half. Score.

Royal Scots	5 Goal
Anglo-Indian Association	1 Goal

ROYAL SCOTS.—Lce.-Sergt. Pickering, Goal ; Capt. Duncan, and Corpl. Ellis, Backs ; Lt. Furguson Pollock, Lce.-Corpl. FitzJohn and Pte. Mackenzie, Halfbacks ; Pte. Munro, Pte. Hall, Lt. Drysdale, Pte. White, and Pte. Downie, Forwards.

A.-I. ASSOCIATION.—Mr. D. Lyons, Goal ; Mr. E. Simons, and Mr. W. Brown, Backs ; Mr. W. Tyler, Mr. P. Somervill, and Mr. F. J. Good, Halfbacks ; Mr. G. Fido, Mr. A. E. Thomas, Mr. C. Fido, Mr. R. Fido, and Mr. S. R. Rogers, Forwards.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. ROYAL IRISH.

These teams met on the Cooperage last evening and played before a large assembly. The game was fast throughout, and played with vigour and skill during the first portion, but in the second half the Irishmen did not display their former combination. The result was that although leading by a goal at the interval, the Poona men equalised, and notwithstanding that extra time was played no definite conclusion was arrived at. The Poona side played a great game in the second half, the men getting a better understanding of each other's play. Ravenhill, in goal, had several warm shots to deal with ; Harrison and Light defended well, especially the former. The half backs were Strong, and Douglas, at centre half played splendidly. His ability as a field at cricket served him well, and the way he fielded the ball gained much appreciation from onlookers. It may, however, be stated that on both sides the players generally were very smart with their hands. Ommaney and Milman were the pick of the forwards. The Royal Irish were strong in defence, Dwyer being very sure in his hits. Plunkett was too busy watching Douglas to show to advantage, but Ryan and Phelwan held their opponents fairly well. The front rank acted well together, but they repeatedly threw away the chances made for them by getting off side, and in the last half they passed too strongly. A few minutes before time Campion, the centre half had his finger broken.

After commencing the Irish pressed after a scrummage in front of goal and the ball went behind. Quirke and Murphy brought it back, and the latter centred well across the goal but Geggin was offside a few minutes afterwards. Campion sent in a hot shot, which Ravenhill diverted at the expense of a corner, and immediately a bully took place within a few feet of the goal line, and another corner resulted. Hunt and Milman got going, but the former overran the ball when in position. It was returned by Douglas, but the centre went behind. The Poona men were compelled to act on the defensive, but Quirke cleverly got the ball clear and passing to Cannolly that player hit the outside of the net. The fortunes of the game varied every minute, but the attack came from the Irish, and ultimately Campion scored. Following this Theobald did some smart work, and Poona were attacking when half time sounded.

Poona resumed the attack after the restart, and their outside left just missed finding the net. They were awarded a penalty bully immediately afterwards and Milman beat his opponent and equalised. Inspired by their success the Poona side played up, the forwards showing excellent combination. Their opponents, on the other hand, while putting plenty of vigour into their play lacked steadiness and combination. Attacks on the Irish goal came alternately from the right and left wings, but the defence shown by Dwyer and Kelly was remarkably sound. Ryan gave Campion the ball and Goggin sprinted down the right and centred, the result being a short corner. Soon afterwards a penalty bully fell to the Irish but Campion, after getting possession gave "sticks" a splendid opportunity lost From this point to the call of time the Poona men attacked, Lynn having to save twice, but nothing further was scored.

An extra ten minutes was played, during which Ommanney, Milman, Douglas and Theobald played a fine game. They, however, could not pierce the defence of the Irishmen, who seldom got into the circle and time expired with no further score having been registered.

Poona Gymkhana	1 Goal
Royal Irish	1 Goal

POONA GYMKHANA.—Capt. Ravenhill, Goal ; Col. Light and Lt. Harrison, Backs ; Capt. Atkinson Capt. Douglas, Lt. Theobald, Halfbacks ; Lt. Hunt, Lt. Milman, Lt. Ommanney, Lt. Birney and Lt. Jackson, Forwards.

THE ROYAL IRISH TEAM.—Bandsman C. Lynn, Goal ; Bandsman Dwyer, and Pte. Kelly. Backs ; Lce.-Corpl. Ryan, Sergt. Plunkett and Pte. Phelan Halfbacks ; Lce-Sergt. Quirke, Pte. Murphy, Pte Campion, Pte. Connolly. Lce-Corpl. Goggin, Forward,

TO-DAYS MATCHES.

The first ties in the third round commence to-night when the following teams will meet :—

The tie between the Poona Gymkana and the Royal Irish will be played off at 5-10, at the Oval.

The winners of this will play the Marine Battalion on the 4th June on the Cooperage ground.

The other game to-day is Cathedral old Boys vs. R. A. Colaba on the Cooperage.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS Charles of Denmark have returned to Copenhagen, after an absence of more than six months, and they will not be again in England until late in the autumn. Prince and Princess Charles stopped for a day at Frankfort on their journey from Mentone to Copenhagen in order that they might pay a visit to the Empress Frederick at Friedrichshof and to the Landgravine of Hesse at Philippsruhe

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER AND THE HEIR APPARENT.

THE "Universal Gazette" publishes the following from Hsian :—One day last month the Empress Dowager was exceedingly wroth at the Heir Apparent, Pu Chun, who she had been told, was greatly misbehaving himself and indulging in riotous pleasures etc.. She therefore sent for Pu Chun and chided him for sinking so low, when to her astonishment instead of expressing contrition and respectfully receiving his reproof this youth gave his benefactress a saucy reply and contemptuously disregarded the advice given him. Indignation succeeded astonishment and in great wrath the Empress Dowager called together her Grand Councillors with the intention of telling them that she was determined to first give Pu Chun a severe chastisement for his disrespectful conduct, after which he was to be cashiered and then banished to join his father, Prince Tuan, in Mongolia. The majority of the Grand Council, it seemed were only too glad to hear this, and therefore made no attempt at soothing the feelings of the injured Empress Dowager. But much to their disgust the notorious Lu Ch'uan-lin came forward and sinking on his knees, before the Empress Dowager asked forgiveness for Pu Chun, saying that his faults were merely those of extreme youth and that the perspicacity of her Majesty in having selected Pu Chun to succeed Kuang Hsu would not be disappointed as the Heir Apparent grew older and became more sober. Finally, it is alleged from another source, although the Empress Dowager was firm at the beginning and turned her face from Lu Ch'uan-lin she seemed touched at the last words of the sappliant and displayed some irresolusion, toving with a jade stone ornament she generally carried withjher on account of its beauty and fine carving. At this moment the eunuch, Li Lien-ying who had but just then heard of the danger that threatened his protege, Pu Chun, walked into the Chamber through the door behind the Empress Dowager's throne and quickly perceiving how matters stood, came forward to join Liu Ch'uan-lin in asking for leniency on behalf of the Heir Apparent. This clinched the matter and forgiveness was extended to Pu Chun, especially as the Eunuch and Lu offered to be guarantees that their protege would never more show disrespect to her Majesty. This guarantee of course, was merely meant to save the Empress Dowager's face to enable her to retract gracefully. This the other Grand Councillors knew perfectly well ; so did the Empress Dowager herself, but apparently every one was satisfied and the Council ended.

SALE OF TEA IN CALCUTTA.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

SOME enquiries recently made by a member of the *Englishman* staff go far to prove that there is an almost unlimited field for the retail sale of tea, through agencies already existing in Calcutta. It is a fact well known to every householder in the city that servants constantly ask the *mem sahebs* for tea, on the plea that either they or some members of their family are sick, the beverage being looked upon as medicine. Many of the thousands of *modis* or petty grocers keep tea in small quantities which they retail at about a handful for a pice. Visits were paid to several of these *modis*, but the tea usually kept by them is a poor tasteless stuff, in all probability the same tea used in large boarding-houses or Clubs, dried by khansamaji, and sold to the *modi* at a small price. Some of the more ambitious shopkeepers are possessed of stocks of tea of a better quality which they retail at eight to twelve annas the pound ; but even this is poor stuff. Again, a little higher in the scale, there are in the southern division of the town, a large number of shops owned by Bengalis, specially devoted to the sale of tea, Here teas can be had from the commonest to the finest blends, but these men do not retail quantities under a quarter of a pound. During recent years a large number of shops have sprung up near the New Market, Jaun Bazar, Taltola, and Collinga, where one can obtain a cup of tea, with milk and sugar added, for two pice. These places are mainly frequented by servants, lascars, and low Eurasians, and they do a roaring trade indeed : and more recently still, some itinerant vendors are seen carrying a large iron drum, under which a charcoal fire burns containing prepared tea, which the vendor retails at a pice a cup to coolies and other menials.

These are significant facts, and go to prove that the taste for tea is surely extending to the lower classes, and it is certain that the only means of reaching this class is through the *modi*. These men, when questioned, were eager to know where they could get good tea at about four annas the pound, and when told that there was a scheme on foot to supply them or any other shopkeepers with small packets containing from half to four ounces at from one pice to four or five per packet seemed quite willing to keep a stock on sale with their other goods, provided the profit was fair. Now it may not be generally known that a *modi's* profits are enormous, A seer of sugar costing four annas, when retailed in quantities each costing a pice, will give him a profit of two annas on the four laid out. These are the shops to which the poor will only resort and an agency is at hand already through which a big trade in selling small packets of tea can be easily secured. The *modi* is an institution in every village in Bengal as the Bania is in the North-West and if these can be secured to push tea sales the problem of the evils resulting from the over production of tea in India will have been solved.

THE NEW BISHOPRIC IN INDIA.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has sent the following letter to the "Times" :—

SIR,—The statement in "The Times" to-day that the sum of £20,000 has been raised for the endowment of a Bishopric in the Central Provinces of India is correct ; but, unless I ask you to let me supplement it by a brief explanation, it may prematurely stop the flow of contributions to the Bishopric.

Some time ago the Government of India gave its assent to the proposal that the Church should raise for the Bishopric such a sum as would produce an income of Rs. 800 "per mensem," that then the Government should attach to the Bishopric one of the senior chaplaincies which bring in the same income and that thus the Bishop should receive Rs. 1600 "per mensem," probably the smallest salary upon which he can live and do his duties. The Church has raised £20,000 ; but at the rate of interest—3 per cent.—which is all that it is now found possible to allow a total sum of nearly £21,500 will be required before the council of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, in whom the endowment will be vested, can guarantee an income of Rs. 800 "per mensem." However, I do not doubt that the endowment will be completed in a short time ; and, as I am writing to you, perhaps I may take the opportunity of offering the thanks of the Church in India to the great societies and the many friends by whose generosity she is enabled to take this further step in her development, and, among them, especially to Bishop Johnson, who initiated the project of the Bishopric, to Bishop Wilkinson, of Northern and Central Europe, so well known in India for his services to the Church, to Sir Charles Turner, K. C. I. E., and to the Rev. T. E. F. Cole, the honorary secretary of the endowment fund.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. E. C. CALCUTTA.

Elmsleigh, Eastbourne, May 11.

The following is the paragraph to which the Bishop alludes :—

At the quarterly-meeting of the council of the Indian Church Aid Association, held last Wednesday, the Bishop of Calcutta announced that the £20 000 required for the endowment of the Central Provinces Bishopric had been raised, and that in a very short time therefore, the See would be established. The Bishop of Calcutta, who is still suffering severely from the effects of his recent attack of fever, is unable to undertake any public engagements for the present. The Bishop of Bombay also has been ordered complete rest, and has cancelled all his engagements for the next six weeks.

THE MILITARR SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

16,000 BOERS IN THE FIELD.

The "Standard's" special correspondent in Pretoria sends an interesting despatch, under date the 10th inst. :—The various columns (he says) have now swept bare such an extensive area of country that there is every reason to hope that the Boers still in the field, however active and irreconcileable they may be, will be unable to last out through the winter.

There is one disappointing feature. The rapid and continuous captures of guns by our troops has led to a belief that the whole of the Boer artillery has now been accounted for. Unfortunately, they still have some guns left, and a quantity of ammunition as well. Presumably they have been unearthed from hidden stores which General French and the other commanders were unable to discover.

According to the best information available, the total strength of the enemy in the field is 16,500. Notwithstanding their recent successive defeats, great losses in prisoners, and the very considerable wastage from voluntary surrenders, they are again massing in commandos, notably in the Eastern triangle and Western Transvaal. I am informed that General Louis Botha and the forces who succeeded in escaping from General French are concentrated in the direction of Ermelo and Carolina.

General Campbell, on his way back to Middelburg was harassed nearly all the way into the town by a body of a thousand Boers, who brought two field guns and two pom-poms into action. General Smith Dorrien, marching in a parallel direction on Wonderfontein, was also sniped at continually. In this case also the enemy brought a pom-pom into play.

It seems that considerable areas of crops sown by the natives have been left standing on the ground covered by General French's operations. The enemy are, in consequence, provided with the means of subsistence, and further measures will have to be taken for the purpose of destroying all supplies except those personally required by the natives.

General Delarey, who with 2,000 men has been lying strongly entrenched at Haartebeestefontein, has evacuated his position, and is now trekking westward. Many of his men are without horses. Another commando, with two guns—probably under the command of De Wet—has passed southwards to the west of Greylingstad. General Knox's guns succeeded in shelling the rearguard. General Elliot is reported to be coming up from the south-west.

The converging Natal lines have now been provided with such an excellent system of block-houses that the security of the traffic has been greatly increased. It is now six weeks since the last attempt was made to dynamite any portion of the railway.

THE death is reported of Mr. G. H. Macdermott, the singer of "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do." Although the song was nearly always spoken of as "Macdermott's War song," the words and music were by Mr. G. W. Hunt. Mr. Hunt's work was certainly as well known in its day as the heart of man could wish. He composed the music of "Oh, would I were a bird," and wrote both words and music of "Down among the coals," "Dolly Varden," "Cerulia was beautiful." "What are you up to, Jane ?" "It's all the same to Sam," and "Don't make a noise, or else you'll wake the baby."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER CAPTURES OF BOERS AND GUNS.

ENEMY SURRENDERING STEADILY.

OPERATIONS IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

(From the mail papers of May 10 to 17).

FURTHER captures, etc. are reported by Lord Kitchener. The totals officially reported since March 30 are:—

Boers killed and wounded	237
Boers taken prisoners	1,746
Boers surrendered	594
Total	2,577

It is confirmed that Commandant-General Louis Botha, with the residue of his force, is now concentrated in the Carolina district. He is stated to have thrown up some entrenchments. Botha still has two or three field guns. Viljoen is believed to be with him. It is estimated by more than one correspondent that the number of Boers now in the field is 16,500.

De Wet is once more stated to have crossed the Vaal. He is now said to have two thousand followers. Since his flight from Cape Colony he has, it is said, dug up two hidden guns. We are also told that De Wet will now "resume operations."

A Pretoria telegram confirms the report that the number of surrenders is increasing. The latest to come in state that they have been worn out by our incessant movements, very few have horses, and all are half-starved and badly clothed.

Commandant Beyers is reported near Nylstroom with about 400 men.

According to an official statement published at Capetown there is no material change in the situation in Cape Colony. In a skirmish to the north-east of Pearston the enemy are reported to have lost four killed, including Commandant Swanepoel, and six wounded. Our casualties were nil. Small parties of the enemy are looting the midland districts, in the eastern district Fouche commands the main body, Kritzinger having returned to Orange River Colony. Escaped prisoners place the strength of the commando at 700 including 200 colonial rebels. They are closely pursued by Colonel Crewe's column and continually harassed by our troops. All reports state that both their men and horses are severely feeling the strain of this compulsory perpetual motion.

A report for which there appears to be no trustworthy authority has been circulated to the effect that Lord Kitchener has decided to burn the veldt —in which district is not indicated.

MORE CAPTURES OF BOERS.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT

The War Office reports receipt of the following message from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, May 12 (6 p. m.).—Grenfell occupied Louis Trichardt, which had previously been held for us by six British with 40 surrendered Boers. Fifty prisoners were taken with rifles in addition. Columns report since last telegrams 8 Boers killed, 20 wounded, 132 prisoners, 34 surrenders, one machine gun, 6,400 small arms ammunition, 150 waggons, 870 horses.

The War Office have issued the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, May 10 (3 p.m.).—Since the 7th, columns report 28 Boers killed, 6 wounded, 130 prisoners, 183 surrenders, 9,000 rounds small arms ammunition, 230 waggons, 1,500 horses taken, besides large quantities of grain and stock.

2,200 CAPTURES IN A MONTH.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Pretoria, asserts that the signs of the times "certainly indicate" a general collapse of the Boers. Louis and Chris. Botha alone have forces of any size, and theirs only amount to about one thousand each. The Transvaal "officials" are with the former. It is stated that Ben Viljoen regards the struggle as hopeless and suicidal, and that he is inclined to surrender. Colonel Elliott has captured 52 prisoners near the Vaal River, and Colonel Dixon 27 to the north-west of Ventersburg. Twenty-one were also taken Klerksdorp way at the end of last week. During April 2,200 Boers were captured, and 106 were killed, not including the enemy wounded.

THE STEADY STREAM OF BOER SURRENDERS.

Pretoria, Monday Night.—In consequence of present tactics and the prevailing cold weather, the Boers in the field are surrendering in tens and twenties to the various garrisons scattered over the country. As a result very large districts are now being entirely denuded of the enemy.—Central News.

GUNS RECAPTURED.

Klerksdorp, May 7.—Lord Methuen reports from Buisfontein that he has recaptured from the Boers a gun belonging to the O Battery captured at Zillicats Nek. Four Boers were killed and several taken prisoners.

Acting on information received from the Intelligence Officer here, Gen. Babington has unearthed a Krupp and nine rounds of ammunition.—Reuter.

A "Times" despatch from Pienaars River, dated May 6, contains the following sentence:—"Colonel Grenfell has captured, north of Pietersburg, one of the guns of O Battery taken at Uitvals Nek."

SURRENDER OF A COMMANDO.

Standerton, May 10.—The whole of the Boksburg Commando has surrendered without firing a shot.—Central News.

GENERAL BOTHA'S POSITION.

VILJOEN AND DELAREY JOIN FORCES.

Standerton, Friday.—The whereabouts of Commandant Botha's force have now been definitely ascertained. He has taken up a position at Carolina where he has thrown up entrenchments. It is fervently hoped here now that he will stand and show fight as some compensation for the universal disappointment amongst all ranks when he recently slipped away from General French, notwithstanding that able officer's most skilful dispositions. It is also known that Viljoen and Delarey have joined forces, their strength being now computed at 2,000 men. The burghers are making few fresh movements. They are mostly stationary and subsisting upon the native crops which General French was obliged to leave untouched. Measures are now being taken for the destruction of these crops.

A COLONEL'S GALLANT ACT.

A gallant action is recorded of Colonel Mackenzie, who in a recent fight for the capture of a convoy succeeded in rescuing a trooper of the Imperial Light Horse from drowning at great personal risk to himself. He has been recommended for the medal of the Royal Humane Society.—Central News.

BOERS USING ARTILLERY.—COLONEL BINDLOSS OPPOSED.

Standerton, Friday.—The enemy in this locality still possess some heavy guns. Colonel Bindloss, in his advance to the northward has met with some resistance, the Boers opening upon his force at long range. There have been several casualties amongst our men. Colonel Rimington has captured twenty-five waggons in some operations to the west of this place. The Boers promptly bolted when our attack developed.—Central News.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE BUSH VELDT.

The net result of the combined movement in the bush veldt (says a "Times" correspondent, telegraphing from Pienaars River under last Monday's date) is that 1,500 armed belligerents have surrendered or been captured, as the case may be, and that the Pietersburg base has been wrested from the Federals. From the result of the month's operations it appears that the Boers are less able to support a campaign in the bush veldt than we are. It is imperative, owing to the nature of the close country, to employ such known tracks, roads, and drifts as exist, consequently, when once the enemy are discovered by our columns pursuit is much more effective in harassing them than upon the high veldt where the Boer columns are able to disperse at will. The working of armoured trains has now been brought to perfection, and forms a most interesting military study. They are invaluable for the present kind of warfare when an enemy without ordnance confines himself to attacks on the railway communications.

THE NORTHERN OPERATIONS.

Louis Trichart the town which Colonel Grenfel has just occupied, is in the heart of the Zoutpansberg district, and lies about sixty-seven miles north of Pietersburg. Between Louis Trichart and the Limpopo River, which forms the northen border of the Transvaal, there stretches a belt of territory about fifty miles wide which has never been accurately surveyed.

YET ANOTHER BOER CAPITAL.

The break up of the Boer camp at Hartebeestfontein considerably restricts Delarey's field of operations (says a Reuter despatch from Klerksdorp). During the Boer occupation he worked a mill and lived fairly comfortably, having telegraphic communication with Wolmaranstad, Schweizer Rennecke, and a point a few miles outside Lichtenburg. Delarey himself is probably going to Wolmaranstad, which the Boers declare their present capital. Up to a few days since Delarey's force was the only organised force left. Apparently it has now split into small sections, in accordance with the example set by the rest of the commandos. Delarey lately, answering a Boer doctor who asked the probable date of the end of the war with a view to communicating the date of his arrival home to his relatives, stated that it would last from six to eight months.

DE WET'S WHEREABOUTS.

A Johannesburg telegram to the 'Daily Mail' says that there seems to be a possibility of De Wet, whose location is problematical, joining Delarey, who is still in the vicinity of Klerksdorp. There is no doubt that De Wet's mind is quite unhinged by his recent reverses in Cape Colony. I am informed says the correspondent) that he has fits of insane rage, followed by prolonged periods of silent brooding. General Botha is loth to allow De Wet to continue in command, but the latter is completely beyond control, and even in the event of Botha's surrender De Wet would endeavour to continue the struggle.

CLEARING ORANGE COLONY.

General Elliot's force, comprising columns under General Broadwood, Colonel De Lisle, and Colonel Bethune, and composed principally of Cavalry and Yeomanry, continues to clear up the northern strip of Orange River Colony, says a correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing from Standerton on Sunday. Piet De Wet, brother of Christian De Wet, has been acting as guide to Broadwood's column. The Boers are scattered about the district in numerous small parties from 50 downwards. They show no inclination to fight, and are adopting De Wet's plan of taking Boers families with them, thus stripping the country of all the inhabitants and preventing our getting information. The country is still full of stock, mealies, and fowls. The columns are under orders to clear all this up, and the process necessitates slow marching. Large quantities of stock and numbers of refugees have already been brought in, and more are expected here shortly. Rapid movements would result in the capture of Boers in this district, and prisoners are more important at this juncture than cattle.

4,000 BOER REFUGEES AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Bloemfontein, May 13.—Four thousand Boer refugees are now comfortably housed in the local refugee camp at the Imperial Government's expense. The refugees generally express their gratitude for the kind treatment which they have received. The weather is now extremely cold—Reuter.

THE BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

A "Standard" telegram from Bedford, Cape Colony, says:—The Boers, who have again appeared in this part of the Colony, have been beaten off by the Bedford and Beaufort district mounted troops. The Bedford men came in touch with the enemy near the town on Tuesday, and drove them off. The Town Guard has been in the trenches since Saturday. Business is altogether suspended. It is reported that the Boers are in a tight corner, as there are no serviceable horses left on the farms.

THE TRIAL OF REBELS.

Barkly East, May 13.—The Special Treason Court here has sentenced eight prisoners to periods of imprisonment varying from six months to two years with heavy fines in three cases. The Court has now concluded its sitting.—Reuter.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE MINES.

Capetown, May 14.—A batch of artisans will proceed to Johannesburg to-morrow to work on the May Consolidated Mine.—Reuter.

Preparations are advanced for restarting additional mines, and workmen are leaving for Johannesburg in batches of twenty-five almost ever day. Much satisfaction is expressed (says a Capetown telegram to the "Chronicle") with the official appointments at Johannesburg. There are indications of a large measure of civil government and the beginning of ordinary trade.

SPEECH BY GENERAL BRABANT.

Capetown, May 11—General Brabant, speaking at a meeting here this evening, said that when the Colonial defences were reorganised and arms were redistributed, care would be taken to place weapons in the hands of proved loyalists only.—Reuter.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

TERMS ACCEPTED BY CHINA.

BERLIN, May 14.—The following despatcth has been received here from Peking:—"On the 11th inst. the representatives of the Powers received a Note from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries accepting the demand of the Powers for an indemnity to the total amount of 450 million taels, and proposing its payment within thirty years by annual instalments of fifteen million taels, beginning with July, 1902."—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, May 15.—Mr. Rockhill, Acting American Minister at Peking, confirms the statement that China has agreed to pay the indemnity demanded by the Powers in fifteen yearly payments. Mr. Rockhill, however, has again been instructed to seek to obtain a further reduction of the indemnity, the Government adhering to the opinion that China will be unable to pay more than forty millions sterling.—Central News.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ALLIED TROOPS.

Vancouver, May 14.—Sir Walter Hillier, adviser to the military authorities in China, arrived at Vancouver to-day from China. He stated that the withdrawal of the European troops would cause no fresh outbreak, as the Chinese Court would be able to assume the control directly the Allies withdrew. He predicted that the project of fortified Legations would never be carried out.—Central News.

Peking, May 10.—The American troops to-day evacuated those districts which have been under their control with the exception of the Forbidden City, which will continue to be occupied in spite of foreign objections unless orders to the contrary are received from Washington. As it would be impossible to turn the American districts over to the Chinese, the American districts have been assigned partly to the British and partly to the Germans.—Reuter.

It has been arranged that the 1st Bengal Cavalry and the siege train at Hong Kong, the 28th Madras Infantry, and the Sappers and Miners who are at Wei-hai-wei, and the 1st Madras Infantry, who are at Tien-tsin, shall return to India directly. Further reductions in the Indian troops with the China Field Force will follow gradually.

THE REPORTED FRANCO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—There is no foundation for the report published by some foreign newspapers that Russia had obtained the support of France to a scheme for the seizure of Chinese territory south of the Amur River, and that a clause to that effect would be added to the Franco-Russian Alliance Treaty.—Reuter.

ISSUE OF A BLUE BOOK.

A Blue Book was issued on Tuesday containing further correspondence respecting the disturbances in China. The period covered is from September 27, 1900, to December 31, 1900, and among the documents is the copy of the Joint Note with various amendments presented by the foreign representatives to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. It is explained that Mr. Conger's refusal at first to sign the Note on behalf of the United States was due to the fact that he had misunderstood a cypher telegram.

A second Blue Book contains interesting maps illustrating the defence of the Legations.

RUSSIA'S AIMS.

New York, May 15.—The "Herald" to-day publishes the following telegram from Washington:—A copy of an official Note has been received containing the first complete official statement upon the course of Russia with regard to China. Russia renews her Chinese pledges, formally affirms her absolute fidelity to them as regards Manchurian and other affairs, and declares that she deems the partition of China or reprisals other than a moderate indemnity to be inconsistent with her declaration at the outset that she was opposed to all violence.—Reuter.

Tientsin, May 10.—Rear-Admiral Kouzmitch and staff arrived here yesterday on board the Russian cruiser Dmitri Donskoy.

Hui-ju-Fen, one of the five officials who will assist in preparing the capital for the return of the Court, will leave for Peking on Saturday.—Reuter.

A Peking telegram to the "Daily Mail" says that the Russian Minister has proposed to the representatives of the other Powers that in case China has recourse to a loan to meet the indemnities it should be collectively guaranteed by the Powers. It is understood that if the Powers do not agree to this, Russia and France will offer a joint guarantee. China will probably accept the Powers' money demands without raising much difficulty.

It is understood in Washington that the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan are opposed to any collective guarantee of a China loan, and France's attitude is declared to be uncertain.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

St Petersburg, May 11.—The "Russkiy Invalid" to-day publishes a telegram from General Wolkoff, dated 30th ult., stating that the whole of the detachment under the command of General Zorpitzky returned to Mukden on April 28. The General left a garrison of all arms at Sing-Tsin-Tin, and stationed a special detachment in the town of In-pan, situated midway between Sing-Tsin-Tin and Mukden. The wounded were also conveyed to Mukden.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE,

TIENTSIN RAILWAY SIDING QUESTION REVIVED.

The special correspondent of the "Times," writing from Tientsin on April 13, says that the question of the ownership of the land which gave rise to the recent Anglo-Russian incident at that place is still unsettled. It was assumed that the temporary agreement to suspend work on the disputed land would be reciprocal, but the Russians are still pushing their roads through the land claimed by the railway company, while the latter are not allowed to turn another sod of the projected siding. The Russians are apparently speculating on the company's being unable to produce documentary evidence of ownership owing to the destruction of railway property during the siege last June.

Russian troops occupied the railway premises until they were destroyed by fire, and the contents of the company's safes—books, documents, specie, everything—disappeared, but not through fire. Careful examination subsequently showed that these safes, which were the latest Chubbs, had been uninjured by fire, but expert hands had skilfully opened them and removed all the contents before the fire occurred while the building was in the occupation of its Russian protectors, who allowed no one admittance. The remainder of the railway documents were seized later by the Russians at Tongshan, but these were less valuable, except from an engineering point of view.

Russia's claim to a concession twice the size of all the older concessions together is ludicrous in view of the infinitesimal proportions of her trade and shipping at Tientsin. It is based only on the right of conquest, and on a doubtful grant from Li Hung Chang. The British Government has intimated that it is unable to recognise the validity of the concession but this intimation is of little use so long as Russia continues steadily to enforce her claims at the expense of British rights and interests.

EMPEROR'S LIFE DECLARED IN DANGER.

The "North China Daily News" of Shanghai states that private despatches from Si-ngan-fu declare that fears are entertained of a Palace revolution which would end in the Emperor being made away with, and not merely deposed.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Shanghai explains this news by saying that Telegrams from Si-ngan-fu report that Lu Chuan Lin and Yung Lu, under the influence of Li Lien Ying, the chief eunuch, are becoming more reactionary every day. Now that enlightened men like Shen and Tuan Fang have been given appointments away from Si-ngan-fu fears are expressed for the Emperor's safety.

The 'Standard's' correspondent telegraphs to the same effect. It is feared (he says) the intention of the Reactionary party is to make away with the Emperor, and ultimately to substitute Prince Tuan's son for the Heir-Apparent.

HOOPSTAD BESIEGED FOR SIX MONTHS.

Attention is being called to the fine defence made by the garrison of Hoopstad, a town in the north west of the Orange River Colony. This town was invested by the Boers as long ago as November last. At the end of December it was visited by General Bruce Hamilton's brigade. Reuter's correspondent, writing on the 30th, said:—"The column reached this town at nine o'clock this morning, and the garrison was pleased to see it, having been on short rations for some time. Kaffir corn and mealies were their staple food, and they were reduced to smoking hayseed and sage. The enemy were moving all round, and it was almost impossible to communicate with the outer world. The health of the garrison is good, and there are only a few patients in the hospital."

After the departure of General Hamilton, the Boers again gathered round Hoopstad, and the siege continued until last month, when the garrison was withdrawn. They had suffered hardships almost as great as those endured at Mafeking.

WOMAN, LOVELY WOMAN.*

ONE is never quite tired of hearing Max O'Rell prattle. There is such a careful preparation in his impromptus; such a world of labour has been expended on his epigrams; such profundity distinguishes his common-places that one feels it would be the basest ingratitude not to read him. Woman, the problem of the ages, is an open book to Max O'Rell. He reads and annotates it to his own satisfaction in 244 cheery pages. Never would we be guilty of the "gaucherie" displaced by the American ladies of whom he tells:—

I was announced to give a lecture on "Women" to the students of a large ladies' college in North Carolina. A couple of hours before the lecture three young ladies from the college called on me at the hotel where I was staying. I met them in the parlour. Three charming, bright, most intelligent-looking girls they were. After looking at each other for some time, so as to suggest that the other should speak, one at last made up her mind to be the spokeswoman of the little deputation. "We have called on you," she said, "to ask if you would be kind enough to change the subject of your lecture to-night. Our lecture course is instituted for the instruction and the general improvement of the student, and we thought we should like to hear you talk to us on a subject which you know something about." I must say that I felt fearfully small; but I was delighted at the frankness of those young American girls, and at once acceded to their request.

No, no! what Max O'Rell knows not, in his cheery French way, "is not knowledge."

SOME RULES FOR COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

We recommend to our readers these short and simple rules. Anyone who has looked in the glass will acknowledge their truth:—

Never go down on your knees to declare your love, you will spoil your trousers and feel very uncomfortable. Rather give the lady an opportunity of denying that you were on your knees before her for the simple reason that she was sitting on them.

Never put your hand near your lady's waistband or round her neck. Place it about the middle of her back; there are no pins there.

Never call on your lady-love while you have a cold in your head. If you begin your declaration you will never be able to resume it after a fit of sneezing. A cold in the head inspires pity neither in the heart of man nor in that of woman, and sneezing is fatal if the lady possesses the slightest particle of humour. Remember that, with a cold in your head, you will have to say to her: "I lob you, be darling. Oh! I had such a cold id be dose!" No romantic love, my dear fellow, could survive that.

If you are bald never make love to a woman taller than you. Looked at from below you are all right.

Never let your lady-love see you without a collar, no, not even the very wife of your bosom. A man's head without a collar is like a bouquet without a holder.

Don't let your wife see you shave. Your idiotic, cowed look, your gaping mouth and grimaces are as many infallible remedies for love.

THE PERFECT AGE OF WOMAN.

Max O'Rell cares not for bread-and-butter misses. His opinion of the perfect age of woman is one which we venture to think that all but callow youth or dotage-stricken age will endorse:—

It is at forty that she enjoys the grace of perfect self-possession. She has tact, and dresses faultlessly. Her knowledge of the world, her experience of life, all help to make her a more delightful companion than ever. The love she has inspired is written on every one of her features. Her eyes sparkle with joy, her mouth expresses the ecstasy of past and present bliss, and also gratitude for the kisses that have been impressed upon it. Yes, the woman of forty is a joy, an intoxicating and an incomparable joy, to a husband. That woman is even more beautiful physically than she ever was, and her beauty is of such a different type from what it was at twenty that I can very well understand how a husband can seriously fall in love with his wife a second time. All this is truth, my dear fellow. And don't even be afraid of white hair. With a good complexion a cheerful expression, and two big black eyes, nothing goes better than white hair, and the whiter it is the better.

Here is a golden rule for choosing a life-partner of a suitable age which, in point of fact, works out wonderfully well;—

A man should marry a woman half his age, plus seven. Try it at whatever age you like, and you will find it works very well, taking for granted all the while that, after all, a man as well as a woman is the age that he looks and feels.

For instance:—$30 \div 2 = 15 + 7 = 22$
$70 \div 2 = 35 + 7 = 42$

It would not be easy to better that.

WIVES, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, AND MRS GRUNDY.

If polygamy were made compulsory, our author would have an English wife to make love to, and a French to look after his "artistic inclinations." After marriage, he says, French women gain their freedom and English women lose theirs. For a real life-partnership the French woman has the best of it:—

In England the wife is the partner of her husband at home only. In France she is his partner in business. It is she who keeps his books and his cash-box, and neither was ever entrusted to better guardianship.

An Englishman gives his wife, so much a month for house-keeping and so much for dressing and pocket-money. One morning he tells her they are going to remove to a sumptuous home. She did not know he was making his fortune. Or may be he will tell her at breakfast: "I have lost everything. We must go to Australia and start a new life." She did not know they were on the way to ruin; so she merely replies: "Very well, John, Give me time to put on my hat."

The British matron, Max O'Rell fears, must be placed in the category of Thackeray's snobs. The awe of Mrs. Grundy is ever upon her soul. She places all French novels, for instance, under her ban, because she has heard of Zola:—

Two young girls of my acquaintance, both aged about sixteen, were speaking of the books they had lately read. One mentioned that she had just finished "Strathmore," by Ouida, and that her mother thought it was quite the sort of novel a young girl could read.

"And what have you read!" she asked.

"Last week I read 'L'Ami Fritz,' by Erckmann-Chatrian," replied the other girl.

Now, this little idyll is about as proper and moral as the top line of school copy-books.

"Oh!" said the first young girl, "does your mother allow you to read French novels? Mine never does."

Truly a strange being the matron British!

But is it not customary nowadays for girls to choose the books their mothers may read?

A PERFECT WIFE AND A "PERFECT LADY."

Here is a sketch of the woman to whom Max O'Rell would graciously deign to throw his handkerchief:—

Should she be beautiful? Not necessarily. Pretty? Yes, rather. Good figure? Decidedly. Clever? H'm—yes. Cheerful? By all means. Punctual. Like a military man. Serious? Not too much. Frivolous! Yes, just a little. Of a scientific turn of mind? B-r-r-r! no; I should shudder at the idea of it. Of an artistic nature, then, with literary tastes Yes? certainly. But, above all a keen, sensible, tactful little woman who would make it the business of her life to study me, as I would make it the business of my life to study her; a woman who could be in turn, according to circumstances, a housewife, a counsellor, a "pal," a wife, a sweetheart, a nurse, a patient, the sunshine of my life, and always a confidante, a friend, and a partner.

Not exactly the being whom he sketches as the lady *commencement du siecle*:—

With the modern extravagance in dress, the boisterous hats, the outrageously decollete dresses in restaurants and other public places, the cigarette-smoking, the card-playing for high stakes, and what not, I shall feel inclined to answer: "You can tell a lady by the efforts she makes to be taken for anything but a lady."

HOW TO EXORCISE "BELLE-MAMAN."

So experienced a gynologist is not, of course, without his recipe for ridding the house of its domestic bane:—

I recommend the following plan; it proved a big success with a friend of mine. A short time after his marriage his mother-in-law arrived and installed herself in his house. My friend welcomed her and lavished the most assiduous attentions upon her. He was not a church-goer; he went to church, and insisted on carrying the excellent lady's books of devotion. When a walk was taken it was to her he offered his arm. "Your mother is old," he said to his wife, "and so kind, too! I am getting awfully fond of her." In the evening, after his wife had retired, he sat up with his mother-in-law and took a hand at piquet. At the end of the week the mamma-in-law had vanished as if by magic. The young and neglected wife had managed the affair.

The plan is safer and cleaner than the alternative. *Tue-la?* We thank the genial Frenchman for his cock-sure diagnosis of the most puzzling problems of life.

*"Her Royal Highness, Woman." By Max O'Rell. (Chatto and Windus.)

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting was held on May 9 at the offices, 6 Drapers' Gardens, Mr. Robert Davidson, who presided, said he thought the shareholders would agree that the report was satisfactory notwithstanding the prevalence of plague and famine in India. The gross revenue for 1900 amounted to 72,285*l*., showing an increase of 6,597*l*. over 1899. The private consumption had continued to advance, having produced 2,804*l*. more, which represented a growth equal to nearly 13 per cent. Residuals had also exhibited an improvement of 3,457*l*. The returns were the more gratifying, as the previous year's figures were also most favourable, thus indicating a steady growth in the business. The cost of coal had been 6,703*l*. in excess of what it was in 1899. The bulk of the coal used, owing to the high prices ruling in England, was Indian and Japanese, and it was intended to go on using the same class of coal so long as the yield of gas per ton was satisfactory; but, of course, the yield was not so large as from English coal. The loss on exchange showed a reduction of 2,537*l*., this being due to the purchase of coal in Bombay, in consequence of which less money had had to be remitted to this country. Of the balance available, 2,500*l*. had been carried to reserve, thereby more than replacing the amount taken from that fund a few years ago in order to maintain the dividend. It was now proposed to pay 1-2 per cent. higher dividend than at this time 12 months ago, and to carry forward 968*l*. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the payment of a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent., free of income tax, for the past half-year, making, with the interim distribution, 6 1-2 per cent. for 1900. Mr. W. F. Gordon seconded the motion. Replying to Mr Penny, the chairman explained that the increase of 1,000*l*. in the construction account, now standing at 22,000*l*., was owing to the fact that additional mains had been laid. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

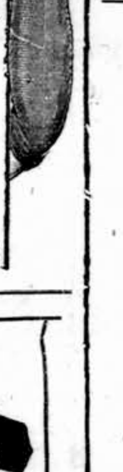
FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN Hands and Hair Produced by Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

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obtained the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION,
While the GRAND PRIX was awarded to
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and
LIPTONS JAMS, MARMALADE & TART FRUITS
received the GOLD MEDAL.
Agent: D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.


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MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.
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MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.
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CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

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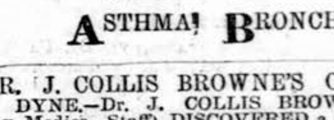

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BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.
The British Medical Journal says—"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
The Lancet says—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
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This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of Infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed Tins of Chemists, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.
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COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER—
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THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on." Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark which appear on each genuine bottle.
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AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c. &c.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 17.

MR. BARRIE was forty-one last week. Twenty-five years ago he was scrawling on a bit of paper at Dumfries Academy something like this: "When you read the following article, I think I hear you exclaim, 'Who is this grate litterary genus appearing before our eyes and takin' our hearts by storm?' 'Whether the article in the school magazine ever took anybody by storm or not we do not know. Mr. Barrie seemed a long way from fame and fortune then. But he found an inspiring friend in the village tailor, who taught him to repeat the lines: What can I do to be for ever known, and make the age to come my own?' Mr. Barrie made up his mind that the thing for him to do was to write, and he took up his pen and wrote himself into fame through many papers—the one among others, in which these notes appear.

But Mr. Barrie did not find fame, like Byron, in a night. It was a slow growth. It began in a garret. His imagination had been captured by the story of a little watercress-seller which was running in a religious paper. For months the watercress-seller filled his dreams. Then one month the paper missed, and there was a disappointed boy in Kirriemuir, who went to bed and dreamed of watercress, and wondered what had become of his little heroine. But wondering did not bring her, and James Matthew Barrie wrote a story of his own, with something about watercress and ship-wreck. It ran into something like a three-volume novel, and actually reached the office of a publisher. But its end came before it had a chance of circulation. The publisher thought the writer a "very clever lady," and was ready to publish the book for a hundred pounds; but Mr. Barrie's autograph was not worth a hundred pounds to him in those days, and his first book remained wrapped up somewhere in brown paper in the obscurity of his Kirriemuir home.

There was once an accidental meeting of two famous men at Waterloo. One was Mr. Barrie, waiting for a train; the other was Mr. Kipling, rushing to catch one. A glance, a simile of recognition, and a hurried good-bye filled up the moment they were together, and then, as Kipling went, he caught sight of a bundle of newspapers under Mr. Barrie's arm. "Lucky beggar! you've got papers," he said, and, seizing them, he threw Mr. Barrie some coppers, and ran off. "You didn't stop to pick up his halfpence, did you?" asked a friend to whom Mr. Barrie told the story. "Didn't I though?" asked the man who made a fortune by "The Little Minister." "I did—but he hadn't flung me half enough!"

Mr. Barrie is a Liberal in politics, but his political opinions are hardly so pronounced now as in his student days. He had his own way of expressing them then. The first time he saw Lord Rosebery was when he was studying at Edinburgh University, and he tells us that he threw a clod of earth at the noble lord. "He was a peer; those were my politics," Mr. Barrie explains; and he adds, as though the knowledge annoys him, that the clod missed Lord Rosebery. Mr. Barrie came within an ace of standing for Parliament at the General Election, but somehow the arrangements went agley, and he was spared the worry of politics, happily for bookland. He is not a great success in public life—how many authors are? He was induced to preside over a Burns celebration in Scotland a few years ago, but he said next to nothing, and stole away quietly before anybody had had a chance to miss him. The next week a well-known paper had a satirical article on "Mr. Barrie in the Chair, in which the author was held up unsparingly to public ridicule. Those who had invited him must have read the article with sorrow, but they will learn some day, if they have not learned already, that the writer of it was Mr. Barrie himself!

With regard to the definition and origin of "Jingo" it is generally understood by now that, whoever invented the word, it was not Mr. Macdermott, who merely sang another man's song into fame. But neither was it Mr. Hunt, who wrote "We don't want to fight." The real origin of the word "Jingo" is one of the things which are lost in mystery. It is probably true that Mr. Holyoake first applied the word to a political party in England, but it had been in existence long before Mr. Holyoake was born. Somebody has traced it to Persia, where it seems to be used as meaning "aggressive, offensive, contentious, and quarrelsome," and it is certain that it is more than likely that the "word" has somehow come from the Basque word "Jainko," meaning God.

The political significance of the word is probably of recent origin, but "By jingo!" was certainly in use before the Crimean war. It was not at all uncommon in the early part of last century, and Dean Swift wrote: "Hey, jingo!" What the deuce's the matter? It is not uninteresting to turn to a dictionary for definitions of political phrases, and an ordinary dictionary tells us that the word "jingo" from Basque Jingo God, or a corruption of St. Gingoulph, in the second sense from the words, By Jingo occurring in a stupid war-song that had some popularity in 1877-8. Mr. Macdermott had his own definition of a Jingo, who, in his opinion, was one who had "a love of his country, a pride in her position, and a determination that we should hold what we possess."

Trifles have changed history again and again, and a rise in the price of pepper was probably responsible for the foundation of our Indian Empire. Towards the close of the sixteenth century the Dutch raised the price of pepper against the London merchants from three shillings to six shillings and eight shillings per pound, and on September 22, 1599, a meeting of London merchants was summoned to protest against the increase. The merchants decided to form a company for importing pepper direct from the East Indies, and the decision induced Queen Elizabeth to send a representative to secure facilities for commerce from the Grand Mogul. The John Company came into existence, and its huge success called the attention of English statesmen to India, leading eventually to the establishment of our Empire in the East.

So one might go on for ever, recalling the great effect of trifles in history. But for a thunderstorm at Erfurt, Luther might have been a lawyer, and Southey tells a story of a schoolboy's choice which in all human probability turned the course of modern history. When Charles Wesley was a boy at school, a wealthy and kindly gentleman of the same name undertook to make him his heir, and Wesley was about to go with his benefactor to Ireland. He changed his mind, however, and the rich man adopted another heir who became the grandfather of the Duke of Wellington. Had not Charles Wesley changed his mind at the last moment, says Southey "there might have been no Methodists, the British Empire in India might still have been threatened from Seringapatam, and the undisputed tyrant of Europe might at this moment have insulted and endangered us on our own shores."

There are many people in Southern Italy who will hope that it is really true that Musolino is dead. Musolino is a criminal De Wet, who has been baffling eight hundred soldiers and police in the mountains of Reggio di Calabria for many weeks. For years Musolino has been the terror of the people, whom he has appalled into protecting him whenever he has fallen into their clutches. He escaped from prison after being sentenced for murder, and it is said that he has since killed every one of the seven witnesses who appeared against him. Since then he has been living in the mountains, striking terror to the heart of the populace, and threatening most people, high and low, with all sorts of fearful deaths. Now and then this modern Dick Turpin has written strange letters to the newspapers, asserting his refusal to be tried except by the King, and declaring his willingness to emigrate after killing one or two more people. The Governor of the Province has lately made a determined effort to capture him, and close upon this news comes the rumour that Musolino is dead.

The commercial crisis is over, and a great many people are a good deal the worse for it. Six millions sterling is one estimate of the sum lost to America by the panic in Wall-street. It may well have been more. No crisis, either commercial or political, ever comes and goes without leaving its trail of gain and loss behind. Political crises are among the most costly of national luxuries. The crisis which preceded the Crimean War is said to have cost more than the actual war itself. "Funds" fell 10 per cent., which meant a loss of eighty millions; and railway stock went down 20 per cent., depreciating the value of railways in the United Kingdom by £60,000,000. Diminished prosperity and the reduced value of manufactures, according to one authority, brought the cost of the Crimean crisis up to something like two hundred millions sterling. Yet this was but a rumour of war, and not war itself! The intense excitement created in this country five years ago by President Cleveland's message on Venezuela, cost England £3,000,000 in a fortnight, and the fitting out of the Flying Squadron cost in labour a thousand pounds per vessel. Our loss, however, was as nothing compared with the cost of the Venezuela crisis across the Atlantic. Mr. Chauncey Depew has estimated that the depreciation caused by the Cleveland message amounted to £200,000,000—a sum equivalent to the indemnity Germany took from France.

NOTICES.



That man failed to shut the door, and the strong draft struck you squarely in the chest.

A draft means a cold, a cough, pneumonia, and often the beginning of consumption itself.

You shun a draft. But you can't when riding in the street-cars; either in the closed or open cars. Then keep at hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will cure a "street-car cold" in a night. The moment you feel chilly or feverish, want to cough, or have any tightness in the chest take a dose. The relief is immediate.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral. Placed directly over the painful lung, it draws out all soreness, relieves congestion, and imparts great strength.

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MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
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BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D. D. PH., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great minent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding he magnificent quality of the Balmore.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.

Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay, &c., &c.

Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morenas and Co., D. C. Umrigur, F. S. Madon & Co., and all respectable wine merchants.

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Stephen's GUM

Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds



The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

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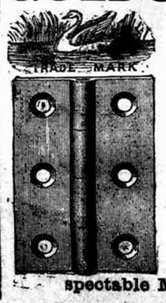
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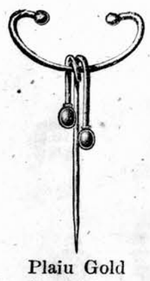


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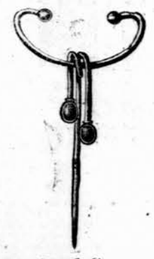
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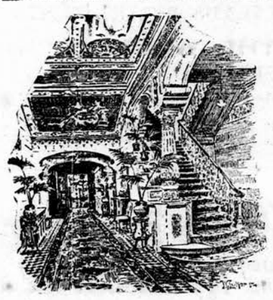


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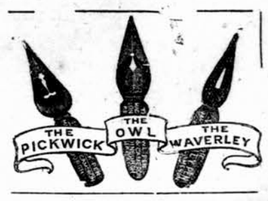
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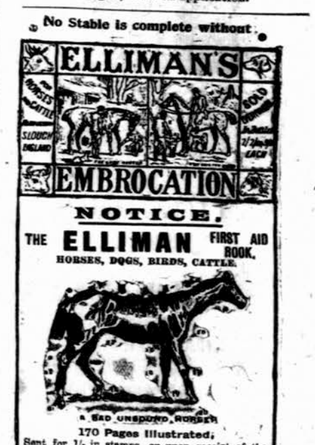
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The Queen of Greece,
Athens.

From H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE.
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From H.R.H. Princess HOHENLOHE.
(The German Ambassador's Daughter.)
"'KOKO' for the HAIR is the BEST Dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and leaves the HAIR very soft and excellent.—Princess HOHENLOHE."

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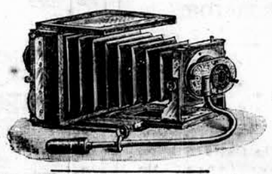
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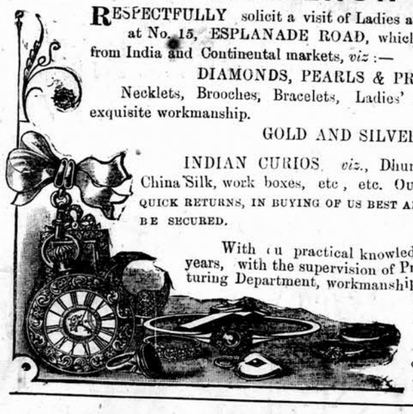
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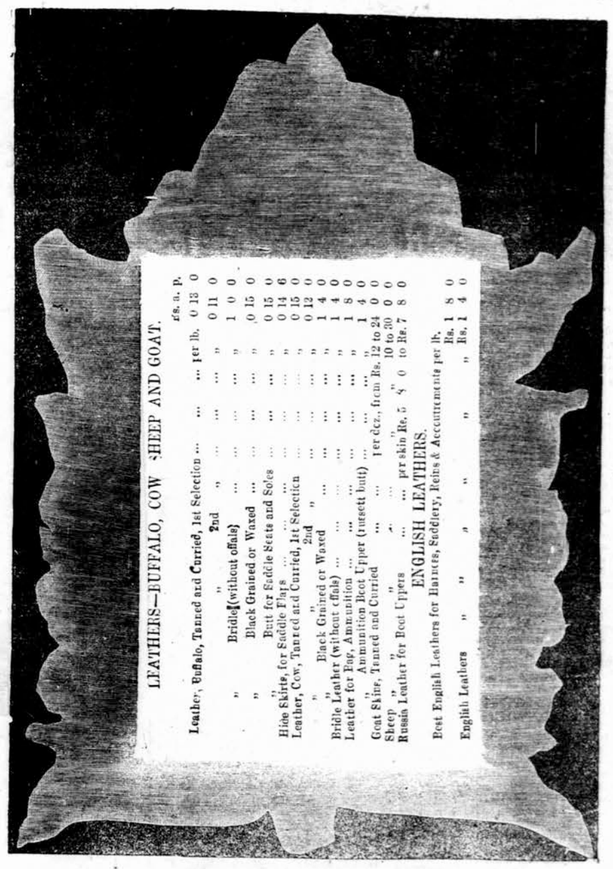
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